# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3412, NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

### Defeat of the Rebels on the Old Bull Run Battle-Ground.

### DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

### A Terrific Battle on Friday, Lasting All Day.

### The Combined Forces of the Enemy Engaged.

### The Rebels Driven from the Field.

### Our Losses Not Less than Eight Thousand Killed and Wounded.

### The Rebel Losses Probably Double.

### Important Captures Made by our Forces.

### Retreat of the Rebels toward the Mountains on Friday Morning.

### PROMPT PURSUIT BY GEN. POPE.

### ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE YESTERDAY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE,
GROVETON NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30, 1862.

*To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, *with the combined forces of the enemy*, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time *the enemy was driven from the field*, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps come up from Manassas.

*The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.*

We have lost not less than *eight thousand men killed and wounded*, and from the appearance of the field, *the enemy have lost at least two to our one.* He stood strictly on the defensive, and *every assault was made by ourselves.*

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

*The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run*, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that *the enemy is retreating toward the mountains.* I go forward at at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 30.

Secretary CHASE received this afternoon, through Gen. POPE'S messenger, the following note from Gen. McDOWELL, dated on battle field at 6:15, morning:

"DEAR GOVERNOR—Please telegraph Mrs. McDOWELL that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL."

ANOTHER BATTLE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Information has reached Washington from private sources that Gen. POPE came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forenoon from the town of Warrenton to Brister, so it is already clear that the only damage remaining to be repaired to the railroad is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Orders were issued by the Heads of the different Bureaus, calling upon the employes to repair to the battle-field, for the purpose of attending to the condition of our wounded.

The order required each man to provide himself with two days' rations.

A prompt response was made to the call, and not only the persons employed by the Government, but many others, left the city for the purpose stated.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of a most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that an abiding faith in our ultimate success is everywhere discernible.

THE SECOND BULL RUN BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

To-day's *Evening Star*, speaking of the battle of yesterday, says:

"The battle was continued by the army corps of Generals HEINTZELMAN, McDOWELL and SIGEL, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong—that is, against the army corps of JACKSON, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of LEE'S army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church, or, in other words but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear about 10 A. M., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak.

He found Stonewall JACKSON fighting with McDOWELL or SIGEL, or both, on the right, in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the entrace to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cool and clear-headed man, says that, up to that hour, the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle.

Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

An impression prevails that the reserve of LEE'S army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under FITZ-JOHN PORTER was so posted that it could instantly move upon LEE with equal ease, whether attacking McDOWELL, SIGEL or HEINTZELMAN.

The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired quite up to Bull Run, and supplies, etc., are now being transported over it to that point.

By midnight we have every reason to believe that the Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas, the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly.

The rebels realized that prisoners in their present strait were an elephant in their hands, and wisely thus got rid of them.

These 700 prisoners covered all the stragglers they had taken, as well as the 500 of TAYLOR'S Brigade."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The following is gathered from private sources:

On Wednesday morning, or rather Tuesday night, a report reached Warrenton Junction that JACKSON was again in our rear, and that, instead of making an attack and retiring, as his cavalry did on Friday night last, at Catlett's Station, he had taken up a position on the railroad near Bristor, four miles south of Manassas; had burned two railroad trains, torn up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and took prisoners all the guards along the road.

These reports prove to have been true, and the events of Wednesday showed his determination not to be easily driven from the neighborhood.

It seems from what can be learned from the rebel wounded in our hands, that JACKSON and EWELL started from the vicinity of Warrenton Springs on Sunday, with three divisions, crossed the Rappahannock some six miles south of the Blue Ridge, and proceeded by way of Orleans and Salem to Bristor, making the distance in about two and a half days.

On reaching this point their first object of attack was the house of Mr. LIPSCOMBE, where ten officers were stopping, and who were on the back porch at the time, smoking.

The house was attacked both front and rear, and the bullet-holes in the wood and plaster, with the fact that none of the party were wounded, showed what poor marksmen these rebel cavalry were. The entire party, however, with the exception of Capt. O. A. TILDENNOCK, were taken prisoners.

The names of the officers taken prisoners are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. PIERSON, First New-York Volunteers.

Lieut. ALLEN, and two other Lieutenants of the same regiment.

A Lieutenant of the Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

First Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A Captain of the Fourth Maine Regiment.

Lieuts. PRENDERGAST and JOHNSON of the Thirty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

The next attack of the rebels was upon a company of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry and some dozen of Pennsylvania Cavalry, left to guard the road, two or three of whom were killed, and the remainder are supposed to be captured.

A train of empty cars then came along from Warrenton, and was fired into by a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, but escaped without serious injury.

Orders were then issued by JACKSON to tear up the railroad track, which was done, and a second train coming along, ran off the track, and was fired into.

A third train following ran into the second and was also fired into, and some persons on board were taken prisoners.

A fourth train made its appearance, but the Engineer suspected something wrong, stopped at a distance and blew a whistle, and being answered by one of the others, backed and returned toward Warrenton.

The two trains were then fired, under the direction of JACKSON, and entirely consumed, excepting the iron-work.

The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track, burned the bridge at Cattle Run, tore up some thirty feet of the track, and cut the telegraph.

They also burned the bridge across Broad Run, at Brister.

On Wednesday morning, EWELL'S Rebel Division was placed in position on each side of the railroad, having three batteries, one on the right, one on the left, and the other near the railroad, with infantry and cavalry between, the entire force being concealed behind brush-woods and the railroad cut, with an open field in front.

Our troops sent down from Warrenton Junction to attack them consisted of HOOKER'S Division, with a portion of KEARNEY'S, but the latter, it is said, did not get a chance to enter into the contest.

Gen. HOOKER was in command, and not expecting the enemy to be in any large force, ordered a change through a piece of woods and into the cleared space, when a most murderous fire was opened upon him from the entire line of the rebels, their batteries throwing grape and canister, the most of which, however, went over the heads of our troops; but the fire from the rebel line of infantry was very destructive, and some of HOOKER'S regiments were compelled to fall back to the woods, but on being supported by others rallied, and, after firing several volleys, repeated the charge, when the rebels broke and retreated, our boys pursuing them, shouting and yelling.

The Third New-Jersey Brigade was commanded by Col. CIRR, who had his horse shot under him while urging his men on to an attack. This is the Brigade, though somewhat changed, which so nobly held the extreme left at the battle of Williamsburgh for four hours, sustaining a loss there of over six hundred killed and wounded.

Adjutant BENEDICT'S horse was also shot during the action.

Lieut.-Col. POTTER, of the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was shot in the hand while leading his men.

The pursuit continued till dark, the enemy retreating towards Manassas.

The result of this action was that the enemy was beaten and driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal to our own.

Our loss was about fifty killed and over two hundred wounded, a complete list of which was collected, but stolen.

The Second New-York regiment lost about ten officers and some ninety or one hundred killed and wounded.

The Excelsior Brigade suffered severely.

The physicians on the ground (Dr. MORROW of the Second New-Hampshire being the only name I can now recollect) exerted themselves to relieve the wounded; and although the accommodations to operate were very poor, they succeeded during the afternoon and night in attending to all.

Gen. POPE arrived on the ground late in the evening and proceeded towards the scene of action, but the fighting was then over and the enemy in full retreat.

JACKSON had left for Manassas during the day with his division, where he pillaged the place, capturing a large number of prisoners, and burning every building, except the telegraph building and a few shanties, after taking off their own old rags, and putting on our good clothing, and helping themselves to food of all kinds, arms, equipments, and whatever else they could carry away out of the cars, about a hundred of which were at that place, for the greater part loaded with supplies for our army.

The rebels then set fire to all the cars, and they now present a mass of bleached ruins.

On their arrival, they found a portion of two New-Jersey Regiments of Infantry, which had arrived there during the forenoon. They immediately attacked them, our troops defending themselves for some time, but finding the number of the enemy so great, and that they were being flanked, they retreated towards Centreville, and got away with the loss of some forty wounded and about twelve killed. The rebels captured six hundred and twenty-five of them, but they were paroled yesterday morning just before the battle commenced.

The pursuit was continued towards Centreville on Thursday afternoon, and a squadron of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, with Gen. BIRNEY, was in the advance, and stopped at Centreville to inquire the route taken by the enemy. While there a woman waved a flag from the back window, at which signal a force of rebel cavalry, about 2,000 strong, under Gen. LEE, emerged from the woods. Our men had scarcely time to mount their horses and escape, coming down the road at full speed, the enemy in swift pursuit. They were followed until they came to where our infantry were drawn in line of battle on each side of the road, at which point the rebels received a volley which caused them to retreat at more than a double-quick.

Our troops took up the line of march, and followed the rebels during the night on the Gainesville or Warrenton road, and soon came in sight of the old Bull Run battle-ground in strong position, and under cover of the woods.

The action commenced about 9 o'clock, our batteries having been placed in position, and MILROY'S Brigade having the advance, was ordered to charge the rebels through the woods, and to cross toward the railroad switch, when the enemy poured into our troops a perfect storm of grape and canister.

This caused them to fall back, but they soon rallied, and paid the enemy with interest.

The rebels here rose *en masse* behind the railroad track, and again caused our men to fall back, which they did behind HAMPTON'S Pittsburgh Battery, which opened upon the rebels terrifically. The enemy were at the time only about thirty yards distant, and the effect of the fire destroyed at least 600 of them. In this action, however, HAMPTON lost one of his guns. He had to change his position to the left, as he was unable to maintain himself under the fire which the rebels poured into him.

The battle in other quarters raged furiously; the general result of which has already been stated from other sources.

The position of the forces on Thursday night remained about the same as it was at the commencement of the action.

The loss on both sides is heavy.

Gen. DURYEA, while engaged in making a reconnoisance to-day, was wounded in the hand.

The fighting up to 12 o'clock to-day was of a desultory character.

We occupy the ground where the rebels had buried their dead.

FIGHTING STOPPED AT NOON YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Washington *Star* says:

"At 12½ o'clock this afternoon, the firing that has been heard all day stopped, as we learn from parties just down from Fairfax County. We trust this fact means the surrender of the rebels, and we don't see how it can mean aught else."

The *Star* also contains some severe strictures on the slow movements of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division which were open to criticism in Washington to-day.

According to the accounts of those last from the battle-field, the belief there was that JACKSON was aiming to get off from POPE in the direction of Aldie.

The *Star* doubts this.

A dispatch is published from Capt. MASSER, late Commissary in charge at Centreville, announcing his arrival there with 624 paroled prisoners.

The *Star* contains an urgent call for nurses, for whom prompt railroad transmission has been ordered by the War Department.

PREVIOUS NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

*From the Washington Star of Friday Evening.*

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

We have information that satisfies us that the rebel force that suddenly appeared between the position of the army of Gen. POPE, and at Bristor and Manassas, on Tuesday night last, was the army corps of JACKSON, and STUART'S Independent cavalry corps. They consisted of infantry and artillery, and marched about thirty thousand strong from near Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahannock, around by White Plains to Manassas, about forty miles in two days, without wagons, tents, blankets, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage of every description to be transported by wagons, with the other army corps of LEE'S following on behind them.

Instead of fighting merely a portion of STUART'S Cavalry at Manassas, on the day before yesterday, TAYLOR'S Brigade were actually confronted by a greater portion of JACKSON'S *corps d'armée*, Maj.-Gens. Jackson, Ewell, Talliaferro, A. P. Hill, and Stuart, and the General-in-Chief, Robert Lee, or his son, Brig.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, being present at Manassas during the engagement.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., JACKSON'S advance occupied Fairfax Court House in force of cavalry, and had collected their own wounded of the action of the day before with TAYLOR, if not their wounded of the engagement on the same day with HOOKER, and also the prisoners they took from TAYLOR.

In the afternoon, about 800 of this cavalry force under STUART in person, moved down from Fairfax Court-house to Vienna.

HOOKER'S battle, of the day before yesterday, was with EWELL'S division, and was a gratifying success.

Maj.-Gen. POPE, by 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, had concentrated his very large army, so as to sadly interfere with the calculations upon which the rebel Generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement.

At 4 P. M. yesterday an engagement commenced between POPE and JACKSON'S rear or LONGSTREET'S advance, somewhere about Manassas. If with the former, then HEINTZELMAN'S *Corps d'Armée*, or a portion of it, were engaged on our side. If with the latter, then McDOWELL or SIGEL, or both, commenced it. It continued through the balance of the afternoon.

We had gotten McDOWELL'S force, including SIGEL'S probably, between JACKSON'S rear and LONGSTREET'S front, and had also all the rest of his army well up within supporting distance. Thus it continued through the balance of the afternoon.

Facts within our knowledge lead to the impression that in twenty-four hours direct communication will have been established between Washington and Maj.-Gen. POPE'S army; more especially as there are signs that JACKSON'S army corps is endeavoring to proceed northwardly, as though making for the experiment of opposing the reëstablishment of such communication with his immediate front, with POPE'S army practically between him and the other rebel *corps d'armée*.

We may add that Gen. McCLELLAN is disposing of his heavy Union force around Washington and Alexandria, and the fortifications, so as to make it play an important part in the eventful drama of the hour.

In the battle of yesterday, the attack certainly came from our side.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Aug. 30.

Hundreds of the convalescents of the various hospitals reached their quarters to-day, and will be sent out of Washington to make room for patients from the recent battle-fields, who are already arriving.

The conduct of Maj.-Gen. POPE is highly commended in Government as well as in other quarters.

Between five hundred and a thousand Government Clerks repaired to the battle-field, in compliance with a request from the War Department, not in pursuance of an order, as erroneously stated in a previous dispatch, this afternoon, the report having reached here that the dead and wounded on both sides needed attention.

Col. PULESTON, the military agent of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Majors GILLILAND and PINKERTON, and a number of other Pennsylvanians, left immediately on the receipt of the news for Manassas, with large supplies of stimulants and hospital stores for the wounded.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association also sent off with alacrity quantities of stores in the charge o agents.

Dr. PAGE, of the Columbus Hospital, left this evening for Centreville, in charge of two hundred ambulances and the citizen nurses from the different Government departments.

Dr. WEBSTER, of the Douglas Hospital, also left for the battle-field in charge of a large train of medical supplies and the Citizen Volunteer Surgeons of this District.

Gen. WADSWORTH has taken possession of all the hacks in this city and sent them forward as a train to transport the sick and wounded to this city.

SURGEONS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The city authorities this evening received a dispatch from Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, that a hard battle had been fought, and that the loss was heavy, and requesting them to have all the surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD.

THE GUERRILLA RAID UPON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD—THE ATTACK NEAR WHITE PLAINS—CAPTURE OF A NEW-YORK BATTERY AT MANASSAS—THE FIGHT AT BULL RUN, &c.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND BRISTOR STATION, Thursday, P. M., Aug. 28, 1862.

I have fortunately been able to obtain some reliable and interesting details of the transactions during Tuesday night and a portion of yesterday, (Wednesday,) on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and vicinity. Tuesday evening, between 5 and 8 o'clock, five trains of empty cars were captured and mostly destroyed by a rebel cavalry force on the road between Brister Station and Manassas Junction, and on the same evening the enemy destroyed the bridge across Broad River, and subsequently the bridges across other small creeks on the railroad. There were stationed at Manassas Junction, Tuesday, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering between 500 and 600 men, Col. WHITE, and the First New-York Battery—10 pieces—with about 300 men to serve them. At 5 o'clock, a dispatch was received by telegraph from Warrenton Junction, directing the cavalry to proceed immediately to White Plains, (15 miles,) on the Manassas road, and keep a sharp look out for the enemy, who, it was understood, had crossed the Rappahannock in force on Sunday, and by the way of Jeffersonton and Little Washington, was making his way for some point on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with a view, no doubt, to divide our forces and isolate the command of Gen. POPE—a position which the commander of the Union forces desired him to take, and a fatal one to the enemy it is certainly believed to be. The Pennsylvania cavalry left for the point directed, but finding none of the enemy at White Plains, at a late hour the corps started to return to the Junction. When within eight or nine miles of the latter place, they found a corps of about 1,000 cavalry, supposed to be commanded by FITZHUGH LEE, drawn up to dispute their further progress. A brisk skirmish took place, when our cavalry cut their way through the rebel ranks, losing a number in killed, wounded and prisoners. There was a kind of running fight kept up until the Junction was reached, at about 1 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, when the rebels apparently retired satisfied. The cavalry fell back to a position one mile north of the Junction, known as BEAUREGARD'S Headquarters, and were under arms all night, without knowing what had transpired at the Junction during their absence at White Plains. In this interval the rebels had fallen upon the First New-York Artillery by surprise—the officer in command supposing the approaching force to be our own cavalry until too late—and captured eight of their ten guns. This was not done, however, until after a most sanguinary resistance, resulting in the killing and wounding of quite a number on both sides. A member of the Pennsylvania cavalry, not knowing that the Junction was in possession of the rebels, walked very deliberately to the place at sunrise, and finding himself in a trap, coolly asked the first rebel he met "how things were going," and in reply the rebel soldier said, "All right—we have had lots of fun and plunder." Our soldier then attempted to set loose a number of Government horses tied in a stable, when an officer said, "That is not one of our men—shoot him." At about this time the two guns saved from the New-York Battery commenced throwing shell, and this soldier escaped and reached his own command. It was now 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The rebels occupied the earthworks near the Junction, but after a time advanced from their position and made an unsuccessful attempt to take the remaining guns of the New-York Battery. A running fight was kept up along the line of the railroad, our troops gradually falling back until near mid-day, when at a point one mile south of Fairfax Station, they were met by a force of infantry and artillery under the command of Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, of New-Jersey, and the rebels were driven back to Manassas Junction forthwith. A fact especially worthy of notice in this connection is, that upon the person of a prisoner captured was found a copy of the identical dispatch sent by telegraph from Warrenton Junction, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, directing the cavalry at Manassas Junction to leave for White Plains, so that they were enabled to attack the place when the least resistance could be offered. It is believed by many that this dispatch could not have been obtained in any other way than through the agency of some employe of the Government.

Of the fight that took place Wednesday afternoon, with Gen. TAYLOR'S force, on the road between Manassas Junction and Bull Run, and at the latter place, but little reliable information can be obtained at this time. The engagement was a sharp and deadly one—the rebels holding their position at night; but those who ought to know what occurred this morning look very good-natured, and hence we, who are in the dark, draw the inference that the rebels got their dessert this morning. The rebel force in action at Bull Run, Wednesday evening, is believed to have been about 5,000 men, principally cavalry and artillery. Our force consisted of ten regiments of infantry, and ten guns. Gen. TAYLOR was so badly wounded in one of his legs, by the explosion of a shell, that the leg was amputated to-day. The Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Regiments, it is said, suffered the most—the latter having, according to a statement of a member, eighty wounded and twelve killed. The wildest rumors were circulated in Alexandria to-day about the result of the fight yesterday and this morning, but there is no occasion for any alarm. A force of —— men left the vicinity of Alexandria early this morning for the scene of action—a force which, with that under Gen. POPE'S immediate command, is sufficient to crush a very respectable force of the enemy. I shall send forward additional details as soon as anything reliable can be obtained. The excitement was somewhat intensified in Alexandria last night, by the 12th Virginia Cavalry rushing into the city in a panic; and the excitement was again renewed this morning by the return of a train of cars that started for Manassas Junction. The train was fired upon when fifteen miles out, and returned.

I escaped from the Rappahannock just at the right moment. Had I been 20 minutes later on Tuesday night, I should have been captured by the rebels. The train that kept us company all the way up was nabbed. It is supposed that JACKSON had nearly his whole force near White Plains. If so there is no escape for them, so far as I can see. POPE must have 200,000 well-disciplined troops south of JACKSON. There are 75,000 fresh troops encamped about Washington, and then there is an immense force of tried men—say 50,000 men—between this point and JACKSON'S position. Gen. McCLELLAN reached Alexandria Wednesday morning, and was at the telegraph office writing dispatches—orders—nearly all night. He can write with facility with either hand. To-day he is confined to his room by reason of slight indisposition. The rebels captured a saddle of mine at Manassas Junction, and a small bundle of papers and clothing. They were placed on the train just behind the one in which I took passage, by mistake. I hope that HALLECK'S infamous order about correspondents will be modified soon. It is very unsatisfactory to be compelled to obtain information as we do now. The Tenth New-York Cavalry, 750 men (new corps), is now passing to the front. They are the finest set of men, and best mounted, in the service. They elicit the admiration of every one.

New regiments are rolling in upon us here almost every hour in the day—quite as fast as they can be accommodated. Three hundred paroled prisoners, I suppose, left Washington yesterday for Dixie, and Fortress Monroe. But these matters you get by telegraph.

The reports in the *Tribune* of the fighting on the Rappahannock are, for the most part, grossly erroneous.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. TAYLOR'S BRIGADE AT BULL RUN AND VICINITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27—JACKSON COMPLETELY CUT OFF ON THURSDAY, BY GENERALS HOOKER AND KEARNEY.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

In my last I gave you a correct and somewhat detailed account of the operations of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and First New-York Battery, at Manassas Junction and vicinity, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., down to the time when they were relieved by the arrival of reinforcements. To continue in order as the events occurred, Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, in command of the New-Jersey Brigade, 1,600 strong—*all infantry*—left Alexandria early on Wednesday morning, to reinforce the command at Manassas Junction. When one mile north of Bull Run Bridge, they found the track obstructed by the *débris* of a destroyed train of cars, and, disembarking, proceeded on foot toward Manassas Junction. Upon arriving in sight of the latter place, they saw the Stars and Stripes flying, and heard the roar of cannon; as the flag was there, and no shots were directed toward Gen. TAYLOR'S column, that officer concluded that our forces were firing upon a force of the enemy beyond, and consequently pressed forward at a double-quick. Too late the discovery was made that the troops at the Junction were rebels, and that the raising of the "Stars and Stripes," and the aiming of their guns in an opposite direction was a ruse of the enemy. When within half gunshot distance, the rebels opened upon Gen. TAYLOR'S command, right, left and front, with the eight 32-pound cannon which they had captured a few hours before from the New-York battery. Their cavalry immediately fired a volley and charged at the same time, which for a moment created a panic in our ranks. Gen. TAYLOR speedily obtained order, and gradually fell back to Bull Run Bridge, he having no artillery or cavalry to use against the rebels. At the latter place Gen. TAYLOR was reinforced by the arrival of the Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Volunteers—the latter a cavalry corps—and quite a brisk fight took place, when the rebels were finally repulsed. Gen. TAYLOR was wounded in the leg while gallantly rallying his men against a superior force of the enemy, composed of cavalry and artillery. Late at night the commander of our forces, learning that the rebels had received large reinforcements, fell back to Fairfax Station, and at 11 o'clock at night moved on to this place, as the advance of a large force which left Alexandria on Thursday morning. The rebels had disappeared.

It is alleged that the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry acted in the most scandalous manner at Bull Run, and the bulk of the regiment made a rapid retreat toward Alexandria. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch.

JACKSON CUT OFF.

The movements on Thursday, the 28th, were more important than any that have taken place on this line during the present campaign. POPE'S strategy is being developed. Gens. HOOKER and KEARNEY, with their thoroughly disciplined commands, advanced upon the rear of JACKSON and have forced him toward Leesburgh, where he is completely cut off, and must, with his whole force, be captured or destroyed, unless some stupendous error is made on our side. JACKSON will probably get into Washington somewhat sooner than he expected, and in a manner less agreeable than he anticipated.

There is heavy firing northwest of this place this morning, and it is supposed that our forces have compelled JACKSON to face about and fight.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Significance of the Second Battle of Bull Run.

### The Fate of the Bogus Confederacy to be Determined.

### THE BULK OF THE REBEL ARMY ENGAGED.

### Richmond Almost Deserted.

### The Great Struggle Still Proceeding.

### Arrangements for the Care of the Wounded.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The battle of Bull Run substantially began the war—has been the common remark on the streets this afternoon—and the new battle of Bull Run is now ending it. The rebels have staked everything on this die. They know they must defeat us before the new levies become effective, or their last opportunity is gone; and so, abandoning baggage, and with only such rations as they can carry, they have attempted to fight their way into Washington or Maryland. Four days have been spent in this attempt—three of them in hard fighting. They are in a country utterly barren of supplies, and have been too busy to forage for them, if the country did afford them. The rations they carried with them must be exhausted, and the opinion therefore begins to be suggested as probable, in well informed circles, that to-day's battle, or at least to-morrow's, must exhaust their resources and compel either a surrender or a hasty retreat.

Officials likely to be well informed as to the recent progress of affairs express the utmost confidence both as to the results of the engagement thus far, and the prospects for to-morrow. The cannonading continued up to dark, and unless one party or the other retire under cover of the darkness, it must be renewed with dawn.

There are rumors that the rebels have been heavily reinforced, but they probably arise from the pretty well ascertained fact *that the bulk of the rebel army has been engaged.*

The first definite news of yesterday's engagement reached here early this afternoon. The War Department speedily communicated the facts to the different Departments, and made request for volunteer nurses to proceed immediately to the battle-field. Most of the bureaus in several of the Departments were at once left almost destitute of clerks. The following regulations were issued for persons proposing to go down:

Volunteers for attending to the wounded on the battle-field will observe the following directions:

*First*—The volunteers of each department will be enrolled by one of their own number as chief, and for each division a surgeon will be furnished by the Surgeon-General, under whose direction they will act.

*Second*—Each volunteer will provide himself with a bucket and tin cup, to supply water, and also a bottle of brandy.

*Third*—Transportation will be furnished for all as rapidly as possible at the rendezvous, by Capt. DANAS, corner of Twenty-second and G streets. Those who can, should provide their own transportation.

Shortly after these regulations were issued, the Government began impressing the hacks and all other means of conveyance. The Street Railroad Company tendered their omnibuses, recently bought from the late omnibus line, and a large number were accepted. Large numbers of citizens began preparing to go down. Many of them have gone already, and many more start out at daybreak.

Trains are running out to Manassas again, and telegraphic communication is restored.

The wounded have already begun to come in from the battle-fields of the previous days. Provision can be made in the Hospitals already fitted up here for several thousand more—many of the wards having been lately emptied by the return of convalescents to their regiments. Besides these, the hospital accommodations in Baltimore are to be brought into requisition immediately, and some of the wounded have already begun to be sent over. It is also stated that the capitol itself is to be occupied.

THE SOUND OF THE BATTLE.

The *Star* says: "Not only was the sound of the cannonading of the great battle near Centerville to-day, distinctly heard here, but the smell of the gunpowder was quite perceptible at times when the wind freshened from that quarter.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

It is not true, as stated, that Gen. McCLELLAN has been appointed or placed in command of the National forces in Virginia. Major-Gen. HALLECK is the Commander-in-Chief, and Gens. McCLELLAN, POPE and others are in command of their respective divisions.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The French Consul has arrived from Richmond and is now remaining at the French Embassy. It is declared, on what seems good authority, that Richmond is left almost entirely without troops, and that they have nothing there that could prevent a couple of brigades from taking the rebel capital.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The New-York Seventy-first marched in from its position in the field to-day, and passed down the avenue to the railroad to take a train for New-York. They made a splendid appearance, and are going home in the best possible condition.

THE EXCISE AND TAX APPOINTMENTS.

For Missouri—First District—Collector, Samuel H. Gardner, of St. Louis; Assessor, Theophile Passin of St. Louis. Second District—Collector, Joseph Bray, of St. Geneviève; Assessor, Daniel R. Gale, of Washington. Third District—Collector, C. B. Wilkinson, of St. Joseph; Assessor, Jos. A. Hay, of Canton.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

## REBEL ACCOUNTS OF RECENT EVENTS.

## Regulations Regarding Substitutes and Exempts.

## MORE THREATS REGARDING RETALIATION.

## INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From Port Royal we have received copies of Charleston and Savannah papers as late as Aug. 16. They contain no news of special importance, but we find in them some interesting material, which we extract:

### GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

*Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.*

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.

Probably at no period of the war has the religious element in the army been more predominant than it is at present. In many instances chaplains, army missionaries, colporteurs and tracts have accomplished great benefits; but by far the most cogent influences that have operated upon and subdued the reckless spirit of the soldiery, are those which are born in the heart itself, upon the field of battle.

It is not strange, therefore, as you go through various camps, even on a week day, that your ears are here and there saluted with the melody of a choir of voices, rich, round and full, sung with all the seriousness and earnestness of true devotion; or that before the lights are out in the evening, manly tones are heard in thanksgiving for the blessings of the day; or that the Bible and Prayer Book are common books upon the mess table; or that when Sunday arrives, the little stand from which the Chaplain is wont to discourse, is the centre of a cluster of interested and pious listeners.

In many of the regiments much of this kindly influence is due to the pure and elevated character of the officers. Wherever these are found, you invariably also find a neat, well disciplined, orderly, quiet command, as prompt in the camp as they are brave upon the field. Now and then you may hear a taunt about "our praying Captain" or "Colonel," but even these thoughtless expressions come from men who venerate their officers and would follow them to the death. As you know, some of our ablest Generals are men who have dropped the gown of the Christian for the apparel of the soldier. POLK was Bishop, PENDLETON a clergyman, D. H. HILL a religious author, JACKSON a dignitary of the church, while scores of others occupying subordinate positions, are equally well known for their devotion at the shrine of Christianity. All of these gentlemen have been eminently successful in whatever they have undertaken, have passed unharmed through the dangers by which they have been frequently environed, and are living illustrations of the truth that a fighting Christian is as terrible to his enemies, as he is gentle to his friends.

Gen. JACKSON never enters a fight without invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does, or says, it is always prefaced "by God's blessing."

In one of his official dispatches, he commences, "By God's blessing, we have to-day defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day, "Well, General, another candidate (referring to POPE) is wailing your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and 'by God's blessing' he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of Divine Power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough, bronzed-faced troops, with heads uncovered and bent awe-stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man, which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being, in holy appeal to "the sapphire throne." Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of the men. Are you surprised, after this recital, that Stonewall JACKSON is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory, whenever "God's blessing" precedes the act?

MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, 1862.

More good news from JACKSON, but as to details indefinite. He has had a fight, perhaps two or three by this writing, and again driven the enemy before him. Three hundred prisoners have just come in, including Brig. Gen. PRINCE and twenty-nine subordinate officers. Brig.-Gen. WINDER, commanding the original brigade of JACKSON, known as the "Stonewall Brigade," was killed. He is better known in South Carolina as the Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, S. C. V. He was a Marylander by birth.

There are flying rumors that JACKSON has captured two thousand of the enemy, and is pushing POPE "to the wall." The Departments are silent upon the subject, and I can get no clue to the facts. The Yankees, before many days have elapsed, will doubtless find out fruit of a trite observation made by one of our prisoners—a "son o' the sod." "Faith," said he, "but this *Shtoneman* JACKSON, wid a wall in the handle of his name, is worrus than an Irish hedge. Ye can't go around it, and ye can't git over it, and what the divil kin a man do in a dilemmer, but ter fail into it gracefully. Cush la, but I think our POPE has made a bull ov it this time sure." PERSONNE.

### THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT, GEN. LEE.

*From the Savannah Republican, Aug. 13.*

The flag of truce boat, *Gen. Lee*, having returned to the city, brings full particulars of her seizure and the subsequent proceedings of the Federals.

It appears that the steamer approached within two miles of the fort with her white flag flying. Here a shot was fired across her bows, which she took as an intimation to proceed no further, and accordingly stopped and lay across the stream. After the lapse of some time a steamer from the fort came alongside, and notified of the object of the flag, and that the lady, who went down to proceed North. Our steamer was then escorted to within a mile of the fort, and there ordered to remain until the matter of her errand could be reported at headquarters, the Federal officer on board remarking to our Captain that he had better not fall down lower, as the fort might open upon him; also, that if all was found to be right, a gun would be fired from the fort.

The *General Lee* remained there for some time, keeping her engines in motion and moving slowly about in a circumscribed place, but getting no nearer or further off, waiting for the return of the Federal steamer. Presently a shot was fired, which struck near enough to splash the water on her deck. This Capt. FRAZIER took for the signal gun, though it was rather an unceremonious way of giving a friendly notice. In a few moments a second ball was fired, the ball again coming near the steamer. Capt. F. then concluded that he must be too near; and recollecting the injunction of the Federal officer, he put on steam with the view of moving a little higher up. The firing then became rapid and in earnest, until some twenty shots had been sent, and the steamer moved on to get out of the way. Soon she discovered a steamer making toward her, when she stopped and awaited her arrival. At the same time the fort ceased firing. The steamer coming up, seized the *General Lee*, and towed her to Cockspur Wharf. All the parties on board were then arrested as prisoners, or, as they were subsequently informed, as *spies*, and taken to the fort.

Dissatisfied with the protests and representations of our men, they were kept in confinement, and the next day sent to the headquarters of the commanding General, at Hilton Head. Here they remained several hours, whilst the Federal officers went ashore to communicate with Gen. HUNTER. Finally they returned to the steamer, which again made for Pulaski with the prisoners, or spies, and instructions with regard to them. Upon their arrival and delivery of the papers, the prisoners were discharged and allowed to return to the city.

Such are briefly the facts of the case as related to us by Capt. FRAZIER. It is understood that HUNTER sent a communication to Gen. MERCER in explanation of the affair, but it was so lame as to contain no justification for the breach of faith and outrage on a friendly flag.

We hear that our men, on returning to their boat, found that the Yankee thieves, left as a guard during their absence, had stolen almost every moveable article on board. They made a clean sweep, even down to the spoons and shoe brushes. An officer complained of the loss of a revolver, when a Federal immediately went to the fort and returned with a new and better one to supply its place.—*Savannah Republican.*

### EXEMPTS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Adjutant and Inspector-Gen. COOPER issued an order from the Department at Richmond, on the 19th, which we copy, omitting the first part of it, which quotes the Exemption Act.

2. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in Ordinary; District and State Attorneys, Attorney-General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners, who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate State.

3. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

4. No person other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with the regulations already published, (General Orders, No. 26;) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

5. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captain of companies or the Commandants of camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department. S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

The following are the regulations concerning substitutes:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—The following regulations concerning substitutes in the army are published by the direction of the Secretary of War:

1. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, not indebted to the Government, who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his Captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the camp of the company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport, but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the Government.

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and, on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the army, be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years, unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier, discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the Government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowance due to the non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged shall go to the substitute at the next pay day.

5. Substitutes shall not exceed one per month in each company, and shall be noted in the next morning report, muster roll and monthly return.

II. When any person liable to military duty under the Act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with a substitute to the Commandant of a Camp of Instruction for recruits raised under the said act; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the Commandant of the Camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

### A DESERTER FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Register* has a letter dated at Fort Morgan Aug. 9, which says:

"Seven blockaders are in sight this morning. It is said that ten Yankees deserted from Pensacola and came this way. One came to this fort, and is now in the guard-house. * * * Since writing the above I have heard further particulars. There was only one deserter. He was conducted to the fort by our pickets. He had an interview with a midshipman, from whom he understood that the fleet had been ordered to collect at Pensacola for six weeks, and he (the deserter) believed it was the intention of the fleet to operate against Mobile. There were eighty vessels ordered to rendezvous at Pensacola. It must be FARRAGUT'S and PORTER'S fleets, as they have not eighty vessels under one command. He speaks of a shot fired into the *Richmond* that must have been a good one.

It is believed at Pensacola that the Yankees will eventually whip us out. They cannot get correct news; what newspapers come are received by the officers, and articles not proper to be seen are cut out. I believe this young fellow is a South Carolinian. He had been in the ordnance, and the officers found shells in his department loaded with sand, and he was looked upon with suspicion. He received a letter from his father which was opened by the officers, and the contents did not strike them favorably. He appears to be well-informed and intelligent. Our officers are inclined to think he escaped to avoid punishment."

### MORGAN.

Just before starting from Knoxville on his last raid, MORGAN issued the following order to his guerrillas:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
KNOXVILLE, Aug. 4, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage!

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who are so fit to carry out this order as yourselves?

The road is well known to you. You have already taught the tyrants at Tompkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms our soldiers are invincible.

To an enemy be as tigers—to our Southern brethren be as lambs! Protect their homes, respect their homes! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends?

Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories. In the meantime, let your avenging battle-cry be "BUTLER!" but shout "Kentucky" to your kindred and friends. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Cavalry, C. S. A.

### ALLEGED BARBARITY.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a truly horrible account of the atrocities perpetrated in Williamsburgh and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the most prominent citizens (whose name has been given us) was seized, disrobed, and then whipped by these worse than savages! Her alleged offence was the utterance of some "rebel" sentiment that offended the miscreants. Such are the scenes which have been inaugurated since the victories of the South near Richmond! This is their revenge for a fair defeat in an open field!

The negro who brings this intelligence was left behind by his master, a member of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, when our army retired from Williamsburgh, being sick at the time. As soon as he had recovered, and had worked long enough to repay those who took care of him, he found means of getting through the Yankee lines, though he several times narrowly escaped capture. He says he never wants to dwell among Yankees again—he has seen enough of their brutality toward white and black to disgust him with the race forever.

### VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

*From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, Aug. 13.*

Our distinguished Vice-President, on his way to Richmond, remained in Columbia on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening a large number of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, assembled in front of Nickerson's Hotel and complimented him with a serenade.

Mr. STEPHENS was introduced to the assemblage by his Honor Mayor GOODWYN, and in response he delivered an eloquent and stirring speech, reviewing our past history, explaining the cause of this irrational and unjust war, and impressing upon his hearers the necessity of being fully prepared to meet it in all its magnitude. He plead eloquently for the soldier, and in doing so paid a high compliment to the patriotism and noble deeds of the women of the South. His remarks were greeted with frequent applause by the large assemblage.

### THE PLANTERS CALLED ON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE FOR CITY DEFENCE,
SAVANNAH, July 30, 1862.

Planters of Georgia are earnestly requested to send twenty per cent. of the able-bodied negro men and women to the nearest depôts on the Central, Albany and Gulf, Savannah and Waynesboro', Georgia, and Macon and Western and Southwestern Railroads on Mondays and Fridays of each week. Railroad agents will furnish planters with receipts for the negroes.

If planters will pursue this plan, it will save assistant agents a great deal of trouble and the Confederacy considerable expense.

T. A. PARSONS, General Superintendent.

### MORE THREATS.

The Savannah *News* comments as follows on the rumor that Gen. McCOOK'S soldiers had killed seventeen partisan rangers to avenge his murder: "If 'it is said' does not lie, this will prove the worst day's work 'his soldiers' ever performed, as our scouts will string them up like Weathersfield onions in retaliation for the outrage. When BILLY BOWLES was informed that Gen. HARNEY was coming after him, and that HARNEY would hang him when taken, BILLY is said coolly to have replied: 'Em'hem! HARNEY catch, BILLY hang—BILLY catch, HARNEY hang.' Our war is coming to that very fast. It is a game at which two can play at, and in which we have not only equal opportunity, but certainly all the right on our side. The sooner it is understood that the rules of Christian warfare are to be utterly disregarded the better for us. We should have commenced hanging thieves, insurrectionists and murderers long ago."

### RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The following advertisements appear in the Charleston papers:

FROM EUROPE.—Received by late arrivals, black alpaca, suitable for ladies' dresses; plain and check cambrics, brilliante skirting, linen drill, Swiss muslin, Irish linen, black English crape, shirt fronts, ladies', gents', misses' and boys' white, slate and mixed hose and half hose, Coates' spool cotton, Nos. 8 to 100, rich raven sewing silk; also, twenty gross best steel elastic knitting needles. For sale at a small advance at No. 423 King-street, corner McBride's-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Just received by late arrivals from Europe, ladies' black and colored silk gloves, ladies' black and colored Lisle thread gloves, ladies' white, black and mixed cotton hose, black English crapes, Irish linens, linen shirt fronts, suspenders, gents' kid gloves, needles, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance at DRAKE'S.

### RECEIPTS FOR SOLDIERS.

The following are extracts from a curious communication which appears in the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*:

*Editor Enquirer*: Horrified at the rapidity with which our soldiers die in camp, we are tempted to give them the following recipes, the result of some experience, in hopes that some may be saved by using remedies simple, safe, and generally sure cures:

TO PREVENT SICKNESS.—Have a jug of salted vinegar, seasoned with pepper, and take a mouthful before going to bed. The salt and vinegar make a near approach to the digestive gastric juice of the stomach, and are besides antidotes to many of the vegetable and miasmatic poisons.

ANTIDOTE FOR DRUNKENNESS: FOR THE BENEFIT OF OFFICERS.—One cup of strong black coffee, without milk or sugar, and twenty drops of laudanum. Repeat the dose if necessary. Or take one teaspoonful of tincture lobelia in a tumbler of milk; if taken every ten or fifteen minutes it will act as an emetic; taken in longer intervals, say thirty minutes, it will act as an antidote. The Yankees declared that poisoned liquor was put on the counters in Newbern to poison their soldiers. Nobody doubts the liquor being poisoned, *but it was made of poisons to sell to our own Southern boys*; and it is horrifying to think of the liquors now being made down in cellars, of "sulphuric acid, strychnine, buckeye, tobacco-leaves, coloring matter and rain-water." For this poisoned liquor, the best antidote is an emetic, say lobelia and warm salt and water, and then drink freely of sugared vinegar-water.

### GEN. JACKSON.

"Stonewall" JACKSON replied as follows to a notification that he had been made a Life Director of the Confederate States Bible Society:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

*Rev. E. A. Bolles, General Agent Bible Society of Confederate States of America:*

DEAR SIR: I gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred upon me by a portion of *God's people*, in constituting me a Life Director of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.

It is a cause in which I feel a deep interest, and my earnest prayer is that God will make this infant Bible Society the means not only of giving His blessed Word to our own people, but of sending it freely to the remotest nations of the earth.

Inclosed is a check for $150. Please acknowledge its reception; and believe me to be, very truly, your friend and brother in Christ, T. J. JACKSON.

### BEAUREGARD AND LOVELL IN DISGRACE.

*From the Charleston Courier.*

Gens. BEAUREGARD and LOVELL were opposed to making a defence at Vicksburgh. But fortunately Mississippi has a Governor, who, like her sons, does not know how to surrender, and refused to learn. This bull-dog courage and strong common sense of the Executive have, by general admission, saved the State of Mississippi from temporary occupation by a bloated soldiery. Nay, this timely action has saved the great Valley of the Mississippi, and given our arms confidence all over the country. It has inspirited the legions of this State wherever their standards are borne in the face of a common enemy.

### BRECKINRIDGE AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser* dated Jackson, Miss., Aug. 12, says:

"Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has issued a congratulatory address to his army. He claims to have gained a complete victory by land at Baton Rouge, the most substantial fruits of which, however, are lost by the failure of the *Arkansas* to cooperate. All accounts agree in saying that the Yankees were beaten to, and into the river. Our wounded are doing well. Federal prisoners are continually arriving here."

### YANKEE PRISONERS.

*From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 14.*

Three Yankee prisoners, captured by our pickets on Pinckney Island last Saturday, were brought to the city Wednesday afternoon. One of them, sick of country fever, was sent to the hospital. The other two were lodged in jail.

"GONE TO THE YANKEES."

*From the Charleston Courier.*

We learn that a chair belonging to the Immortal WASHINGTON, and which has been in the LEVIN family for years, was presented to the English Commander, Capt. CRUIKSHANKS, of the steamship *Memphis*, prior to her leaving this port, by Mr. NATHAN LEVIN, of this city.

### INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. HINDMAN TO GEN. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I some time since made an earnest appeal to Gen. BRAGG to send me the old refuse arms and batteries now lying idle in arsenals on the other side of the river. This was before the stores sent by Capt. HART and Gen. PARSONS reached me, and before I was advised of Maj. BANKHEAD'S success in getting arms and ammunition for me.

I have authorized the raising of independent companies among the people, and have placed these companies under charge of the Provost Marshal's Department. I inclose you copies of my orders on the subject. These companies have proved to be of benefit already, and could be made vastly useful, if I had guns, even old shot guns and rifles, to give them.

As you are probably aware, nearly every gun in the State has been purchased or impressed by the Government, and many men not subject to conscription withhold themselves from the independent companies, only because they have, and can get, no guns.

This organization is not only useful now in matters of police, but may be more so in future as a powerful reserve, to be called into play when necessity requires it. If you arm them now, you fasten and secure it. For that reason I made the same appeal to you which I made to Gen. BRAGG. Let me have the old shotguns, rifles, condemned muskets, and useless cannon which I have mentioned, to place in the hands of my independent companies. I can make them useful. They are doing and will do no good where they are. I can use the old batteries along the streams which the enemy's boats may attempt to navigate. If you can send them to me, I urge upon you to do so, as soon as possible. Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN, Major-Gen, Comd'g.

To Gen. S. COOPER, A. G., Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 15th ult. have been received. It is impossible for me to forward you formal reports, as the blanks for which I have repeatedly written have not reached me. I am rejoiced to hear that a separate department has been created of the country west of the Mississippi River, and that Gen. MAGRUDER is coming to assume command. Until his arrival, I shall, of course, report directly to you.

I doubt the propriety of my hazarding an attempt upon my strength and plans, but your order to give you at least a general statement of the number and condition of the forces with which I expect to operate against the enemy "in front of Little Rock," is so peremptory that I shall, of course, comply. Your order, however, to move against the enemy at Helena *at once*, being, as I conceive, based upon an erroneous idea of my strength, I have taken the responsibility of delaying its execution.

I have now in camp at this place about eighteen thousand effective men, well-armed. I have in camps of instruction between six and eight thousand men, either wholly unarmed or else armed with guns that are of little use, such as shot-guns, rifles, carbines, &c., &c. The arms brought over by Capt. HART, together with those brought by Gen. PARSONS, have relieved me of embarrassment, and enabled me to make effective the greater part of my command. If Maj. BANKHEAD arrives safely, as I think he will, I can then arm the balance of my men. I am waiting anxiously to hear of that officer's arrival upon this side of the river.

I have six batteries, containing forty brass pieces, and one battery of iron guns. I have a company of artillery, camped near this place, to which I will give the eight-gun battery, coming in charge of Maj. BANKHEAD. By some blundering mistake a box of friction primers intended for me was left at Grenada. I have sent a courier to meet Maj. BANKHEAD, and if he has not a full supply of them the courier is to go on to Grenada to request Maj CHAMBLISS to send forward those left by Capt. HART.

I have on the other side of and along White River a force of about 3,000 cavalry; near Brownsville I have 500; at and near this place I have 500; south of this place and along the Arkansas River I have about 2,000. If, therefore, Maj. BANKHEAD reaches me in due time, as from your dispatch and Maj. CHAMBLISS' letter, received by same courier, I am led to believe he will, I will have, in a short time, a force of from 24,000 to 26,000 infantry, about 6,000 cavalry, and fifty-four pieces of artillery. With that force I could, of course, annihilate any force the enemy has, or is likely to have, on this side of the Mississippi River.

As at present situated, however, I deem it the better course to remain where I am. Should I move upon CURTIS at Helena, with the force I now have armed and equipped, the chances of success and failure are about equal. He is in position there, with a force estimated to be even larger than mine. He would receive information of my approach by the time I got fairly across White River, and could reinforce at pleasure, and the Mississippi flotilla could be ordered there to assist him, and finally rescue him, if defeated.

Upon the other hand, if he advances, the advantages are decidedly with me. It has been my purpose to allow him to advance into the interior, and away from his boats, if he would, when, with even my present armed force, I could, I am confident, annihilate him.

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Major-General Commanding.

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## AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### THE CLARKSVILLE AFFAIR.

COL. RODNEY MASON'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

CAMP CHASE, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1862.

*To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:*

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So matters remained, becoming more and more threatening, of which they were fully advised at Nashville. On Monday morning I received notice of the approach of the enemy in force. It was near my headquarters in the city, and immediately started for camp, which I reached just as the enemy galloped down the street. I found Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, who was in command, forming the men in position. The enemy halted out of range, and sent in a flag of truce, demanding a surrender. I called my officers together, and submitted the proposition to them. The matter was some time in consideration. Pending the negotiation, I asked and obtained leave to send Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS along the line to verify their statements of their force. He counted them to the number of about eight hundred, well armed, one company with volcanic rifles, ("sixteen shooters,") and with carbines, some with muskets, and the remainder with double-barreled shot-guns. Besides this number, they were joined by citizens, variously armed, making their entire force about ten or eleven hundred; and their increasing every hour in a constant stream of people coming in from the country. They had, besides a battery of four guns, six and twelve pounders. To oppose this force, the officers reported to me one hundred and ten men, in all 152 men, with no artillery, except a little gun picked up at the rolling mill, and of no account whatever. We had relied on holding the college, about which we were encamped, against infantry; but its walls were only thick enough to explode a shell as it passed through them. We had thrown up some rifle pits to guard the open approach, but had nothing that could be called "fortifications." Our total nominal force was about 290 enlisted men; but we had four detachments of six to eight each up the river guarding boats; another down the railroad, and another guarding the wharf, telegraph office, commissary and quartermaster's warehouses, and the stables; so that the total force in camp, as reported to me, was only 152 men.

The officers first voted part for surrender and part against it. I told them that we would then fight for it, and started for the flag of truce. While we were talking, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS came to me and said the officers were now unanimous in their recommendation for surrender; and I asked an interview with Col. WOODWARD, which resulted in our capitulation.

The question for my consideration was a simple one: On the one hand I had the strongest possible motives for desiring to make a desperate resistance; on the other hand, my conviction that we could not hold the building against an artillery attack, and that we could not stand a siege I knew, for we had not sufficient supplies of either water or food. My men out of camp were all prisoners, and I could see nothing for it but surrender, either before the fighting or after. I had needlessly, and against my own judgment, sacrificed the lives of my men. My duty, I thought then, and I think so now, was plain; and I believed me of embarrassment, and enabled me to make effective the greater part of my command. If Maj. BANKHEAD arrives safely, as I think he will, I can then arm the balance of my men. I am waiting anxiously to hear of that officer's arrival upon this side of the river.

I have six batteries, containing forty brass pieces, and one battery of iron guns. I have a company of artillery, camped near this place, to which I will give the eight-gun battery, coming in charge of Maj. BANKHEAD. By some blundering mistake a box of friction primers intended for me was left at Grenada. I have sent a courier to meet Maj. BANKHEAD, and if he has not a full supply of them the courier is to go on to Grenada to request Maj CHAMBLISS to send forward those left by Capt. HART.

I have on the other side of and along White River a force of about 3,000 cavalry; near Brownsville I have 500; at and near this place I have 500; south of this place and along the Arkansas River I have about 2,000. If, therefore, Maj. BANKHEAD reaches me in due time, as from your dispatch and Maj. CHAMBLISS' letter, received by same courier, I am led to believe he will, I will have, in a short time, a force of from 24,000 to 26,000 infantry, about 6,000 cavalry, and fifty-four pieces of artillery. With that force I could, of course, annihilate any force the enemy has, or is likely to have, on this side of the Mississippi River.

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by your deeds of valor have rendered yourselves worthy the highest commendation and esteem of those whom the nation reposes a sacred and responsible trust. It is with feelings of pride that I am convinced I have the honor of commanding soldiers braver than whom the world never saw.

Men of Ohio, I cannot too warmly speak in remembrance of your undaunted behavior and steadiness under the severe fire of the enemy, which cut wide gaps in our lines only to be filled up.

And you of Pennsylvania, who with alacrity and anxious wish to meet the foe, moved fearlessly forward to a post of danger assigned you by our noble commander, Gen. BANKS. The prestige you have justly gained in previous encounters, twining bright laurels upon your brows, was well sustained at Cedar Mountain.

With a prayer for the souls of those who there laid down their lives upon their country's altar, sympathy for the suffering, and praise for all, I assure you of my undying remembrance of your efforts, and my hopes of your participation, with credit to yourselves, in victories in future destined to cluster about our starry banner. Your hearts are in the cause—we will triumph.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

## SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

### Springfield To-day and Springfield a Year Ago.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The Springfield of to-day is not the Springfield of a year gone. Then the disastrous battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought, and our forces were flying in hot haste to Rolla. STERLING PRICE had entered the town, but with no disposition to press the rear of the retreating army; and it is now the current belief here, and has been for a long time, in fact, that Springfield could have been held against him had a determined stand been made.

But what has been done, has been; and the occupation of this central point in Southwestern Missouri by the rebels from August, 1861, to the Spring of the present year, must be accepted as one of the disagreeable facts of history. Then the tables were again turned, and the marks of the retreating rebels are still visible on every highway leading into the city. What BEN. MCCULLOUGH'S men commenced, exasperated Unionists completed, and crumbling brick walls and desolated homesteads attest in every direction the avenging power of War.

Still, Springfield lives, and, to a certain extent, flourishes. Its commodities are chiefly saddled horses in front of the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, peaches and prisoners of war. The principal house of worship in the place belongs clearly to the church militant. Its pews have given place to ammunition chests, and arms stand where men and women once had the privilege. The lower stories of a spacious court-house are used by the guard of the post, and in the upper guerrillas, marauders and jayhawkers congregate, with no opportunity of taking to the brush when confronted. A college has been transformed into a military prison, and barefooted rebels walk the stage, where formerly, in weekly exercise, "The secretary stood alone," and WIRT and WEBSTER were alternately the choice of ambitious boys.

The public square is crowded almost constantly with army wagons. The arrival and departure of trains, the great piles of boxes in front of the Commissariat, the hum of busy life within, the crowd who daily go in and out of the Post and Division Quartermaster's Departments—some collecting expletives and some expending them—the frequent mounting and dismounting at headquarters, the passage of squads of guarded "Butternuts" through the street, the activity at sutlers' stalls, and the occasional arrival of an ambulance with a paymaster inside, all conspire to give a very decided business air to the town. Trade proper is not thriving particularly. Merchants meet, of course, with great difficulty in stocking up. Everything must be hauled from Rolla, a distance of 120 miles; hence prices are high, and the choice of articles limited. Labor is scarce, and if "Freight is the mother of Wages," she is certainly very unkind to her children in this latitude. Yet, after all, there is no point in Southwestern Missouri that, in time of peace, could offer such excellent inducements to a permanent residence. Springfield, as a town, is admirably laid out. In its centre is a spacious square, through which the principal streets pass, intersecting each other at right angles. Here business mainly concentrates, but the stores are common, with few exceptions; the streets are badly policed, and the whole town illustrates the depressing influence of war upon industry and trade. Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, commanding the Southwestern Division of the District of Missouri, has his headquarters here, and just at present is especially active in endeavoring to circumvent RAINS, COFFEE and other noted guerrilla chiefs, who are prowling around in the adjoining counties, stealing horses, robbing houses and impressing men. Last evening reports came in that Maj. HUBBARD, First Missouri Cavalry, with a force of cavalry and artillery, was chasing RAINS on Cowskin Prairie, beyond Neosho, and that Maj. MONTGOMERY, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, was engaging COFFEE about forty miles to the west of us. These reports require confirmation. They are, possibly, like a thousand other rumors in time of war, based slightly upon fact, but wonderfully disproportionate in superstructure.

But true or not, there is occasion for the use of all the troops Government can send here. The marauders are among us, sneaking and treacherous, but active and wary. The general order of the Commander of the District of Missouri calling out the militia of the State for its protection against these foes of all civilized warfare, has already been productive of great good. The people have responded promptly, and even now seen some service. They are ununiformed, and when "Butternut" approaches "Butternut," the unsuspicious rebel allows himself to be fired upon before taking to his heels—a process, however, that is frequently retarded by a troublesome bullet. Prisoners accumulate here more rapidly than they can be disposed of. Those who are entitled to the consideration due to prisoners of war are easily put out of the way, either by exchange or transfer to some safer place of confinement. Not so with marauders. If taken prisoners at all, they must be tried by a Military Commission. This process takes time. The accused are entitled to impartial trials, and if a Judge-Advocate can dispose of one case daily, he has cause to congratulate himself. Still our prisons are full, and will remain so for months to come, if these desperadoes are taken from the brush alive. Such, briefly, is the condition of Southwestern Missouri, in one of its aspects. That of Northwestern Arkansas is still worse. In Carroll, Washington and other Counties, there are hundreds of Union men; but they are such at extreme peril of property and life. The rebel Conscription act, and roving bands of plunderers, have compelled many of them to leave their homes, to find their way within our lines as best they might. Two months ago, Mr. LA RUE HARRISON, then Post-Quartermaster at Cassville, and previously Lieutenant of Engineers, in charge of the fortifications at Rolla, conceived the idea of forming the Arkansas refugees into a regiment. Authority to raise the First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry was applied for, and promptly given by the War Department. The refugees were congregated here, a regimental camp was established, and now the regiment is nearly full to its maximum. The Whitney rifle and the sabre are its armament thus far, and when its compliment of horses is obtained the "Arkansas Travelers" will take to their line of march southward, and if the memory of unavenged wrongs can qualify men for warfare, it is not boastfulness to say that there is no better regiment in the service of the General Government than the First Arkansas Cavalry. With it fighting means living, and woe be to the "Southern man" (as some people hereabouts delight to call rebels) who runs athwart its progress.

A. W. B.

## UNIONISM IN THE SOUTH.

### Letter from a Southern Loyalist.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The great rebel armies of Virginia overawe public opinion in the South, and the defeat of these armies is a prerequisite to any plan for the restoration of Constitutional authority. Until they are defeated, the South will remain a unit. When this cause of unity is destroyed, the time will have come for the statesman to supersede the soldier.

Then should the President issue a proclamation of amnesty to all persons in rebellion, except the secession leaders who brought it on. To pardon them would be a crime against society, a crime against liberty—a crime against humanity itself. Then call upon the old Union leaders and statesmen of the South—lovers of CLAY and followers of JACKSON—and place in their hands the Government of their misguided people. Thus can peace be restored, and only thus.

And here is the difficulty. Because the people of the South were a unit against the election of Mr. LINCOLN, he seems to regard them as a unit against the Government. It would be well for him to bear in mind that there is a vast difference between the two. It may be that love for the Government of our fathers has ceased to exist in the South, that it has yielded to the iron progress of an oligarchical slaveocracy, but I still believe that it lives in the thoughts and is consecrated in the hearts of the people. The love of constitutional liberty and American nationality, which have been vindicated in this civil war by martyrs who have suffered plunder, proscription and death, cannot surely be dead. If so, there is no ray of hope for me in this struggle. This old love but sleepeth, and will yet awake to add its strength in the restoration of a violated Constitution and outraged laws.

No lasting peace can be enjoyed except by a surrender on both sides of all extreme pretensions, for the necessities of social order and civil Government will compel a settlement which both sections may regard as reasonable and just. The Secessionists of the South, the self-constituted guardians of Slavery, and the Abolitionists of the North, the self-constituted guardians of the slaves, must be put aside for men of more moderate counsels. The one of these parties proposes to found a system of Government of which Slavery is the chief corner-stone, and to proclaim the eternal bondage of the human race. The other proposes the immediate and violent abolition of this bondage by proclaiming a social and servile war, by the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin, by rape and child-murder, by the extermination of the one or the other race, merciless and unpitying.

These purposes are equally abhorrent to the civilization of the age and of the country. But as the self-constituted guardians of Slavery staked its continued existence upon the hazard of civil war, they must accept the inevitable consequences of defeat, and the institution of Slavery must be placed in a position which will satisfy the country of its ultimate extinction and thereby forever prevent the recurrence of civil war upon that question. This is a necessity for the South as well as for the North, because this war has already cost the southern people more than the value of every slave within their limits. No institution which is a constant menace of such costly and bloody trials can be permitted to exist for all future time as an inheritance of war and rapine to our children.

The Administration made a fatal mistake in the inception of hostilities, in accepting the gage of battle thrown down by the Secessionists as a sectional struggle. The proclamation calling for troops from one section of the country to put down insurrection in another section, lost to the nation the Border States, and paralyzed the Unionists of the Cotton States. It was regarded and accepted as a threat of subjugation. An appeal should have been made from the traitors who had usurped the powers of Government to the people of the Cotton States, through the well-known Union leaders of those States, and by appealing to and putting faith in the higher and nobler qualities of the human heart, instead of relying upon "the very selfishness of our nature;" the Administration could have caused such a division in the ranks of the enemy as would have palsied the traitors in their efforts to make head against the Government. There are many obstacles now in the way of the successful adoption of such a policy. If there is no Union party in the South, one must be created by the wisdom and justice of the Administration. This cannot be done by appealing to their fears instead of their reason. Threats of abolition and confiscation will only cement more closely the bonds of Southern unity. So long as that unity continues, so long will the contest last, and it will finally narrow down to a struggle for a boundary line, or end in a general social war both North and South. Such a war will outlive the Republic, for when it once begins it will not be confined to the South. The prolonged contest of the sections will react upon yourselves, and the agricultural interests of the West and the manufacturing interests of the North will become involved in the collision—and then comes anarchy, then exhaustion, and then the refuge of a ruined people, a despotism.

Assuming that the policy herein sketched will become the policy of the nation from the very necessities of having any established Government in the South, the question arises upon what basis can the ultimate extinction of Slavery become a possibility without a resort to social and servile war. It would be idle to attempt to elaborate a proposition of such magnitude in a newspaper article. *But it may be stated that no proposition of emancipation will ever be entertained by any Southern man unless it be gradual and prospective in its operation, and based upon the foreign colonization of the negro.* Something is known of the prejudices of nationality as illustrated by the rise of the Know-Nothing Party, but that prejudice is feeble and unworthy of consideration compared to the prejudices of race. All attempts to localize the black man in North Carolina or Florida, as has been proposed by some of your humanitarian philosophers will but bring upon him the fate of the red man. Bondage, colonization, or extermination are the alternatives of the negro, and it would be well for his self-constituted guardians to realize and ponder the fact.

It is well known to those acquainted with Southern society that the insuperable hostility of the non-slaveholder to negro equality presents a stronger barrier to emancipation than even the avarice of the slaveholder. Among the latter class there are many humane and philanthropic persons disposed to emancipate their slaves, but they are prevented from doing so by prohibitory laws enacted in conformity with the prejudices of the non-slaveholding majority. By engrafting a system of colonization upon that of emancipation, the hostile prejudices of the majority would be allayed, and the aid of the more humane of the minority would be secured in carrying out a policy which would not threaten the existence of social order.

Mere madness alone could propose to overthrow in a day the industrial system of the South, which has been the growth of centuries. Time alone can undo the evils that time has wrought, unless we uproot society from its foundations. Emancipation and colonization would necessarily be the work of time, and as the negro laborers would disappear, white laborers would take their place, and the industry and progress of the country, instead of being checked, would increase in proportion to the skilled labor of the white man to the unskilled labor of the black. There is an impression which has been industriously cultivated by the secession leaders that cotton can only be cultivated by slave labor. It is high time that this falsehood should be exploded. I assert, and stand prepared to prove, that at least one-third, if not one-half, of the cotton crop of the South is and has always been produced by white labor. I do not propose to discuss this question now, but merely to enunciate a fact in connection with the question of emancipation.

In conclusion, let me notice one remark in the editorial with which you accompanied my former letter. It is as follows: "Slaves have done more for the Union cause in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and [illegible] than all the white Union men in those States."

You could not by any possibility have concentrated in a column a stronger argument why the "white Union men" of those States should "welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." In this connection allow me to relate an incident. Some friends of mine—"white Union men" from a Southern State—were at Washington recently, offering to raise three thousand men in their State for the Union service. For three weeks they kicked their heels up in the President's ante-chamber before they were received, and with a five-minute audience they were coldly dismissed, with their fingers in their mouths. About the same time a negro, claiming to be the coachman of Stonewall JACKSON, arrived at the capital, had long audiences with the Cabinet, I believe, and was lionized by the newspapers. Is it necessary to comment on such supreme folly? And can you be surprised that "Unionism is an unknown quantity in the Southern problem?" TOMBIGBEE.

### Are there Union Men in the South?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is obvious this question cannot be answered while the avowal of Union sentiments in most if not all of the seceding States would be immediately attended with close confinement in prison, or death upon the gallows. In a recent letter contained in the New-York TIMES the writer describes the extreme hardships endured by captives from our army, but he adds:

"All that they suffer is mildness itself compared to the horrible sufferings they reserve for the prisoners who are *Unionists of the South.* These unfortunate creatures—many of them decrepid old men past the age of 80—are confined alone in loathsome dungeons, literally deprived of the food and clothing necessary to sustain life, and are rapidly dying off from the horrible treatment to which they are subjected. Any Southern prison is hell, but the deepest hell is reserved for those noble spirits who, in spite of all threats and temptations, still dare to look with affection on the flag of their fathers."

Now where the dominant spirit and power in the community is such as described in the above quotation, it is in vain to suppose that Union sentiment dare show itself except in very rare instances. But let the power of this Government exhibit itself in sufficient strength to beget the conviction that those who express Union sentiments will be protected, and that such protection will not be temporary but permanent, and then, and not till then, shall we see how many friends this Government has in any section or locality of the country. The most urgent necessity, therefore, exists for mustering, organizing, drilling and bringing into the field, without a moment's unnecessary delay, the vast hosts at the command of the lawful Government of the country. The tenor and spirit of Col., now Gen. WILCOX'S remarks on this subject are worthy of all commendation. He advises the men, the women, and the children of the loyal States to arouse themselves to immediate activity in aid of our cause. This is the only mode of bringing round a quick result, and preventing all the evil consequences attendant upon delay—these consequences are a continued state of war greatly to be deplored,—a vast daily expenditure of the Government, the burdens of which will fall upon the people; and the complications which may arise from foreign intervention if the war is lengthened out. The fact is not to be concealed that many persons, both active and influential, are not anxious to bring the war to a close; these persons are consoled for the horrors of war, by private pecuniary advantages which they enjoy. Vast amounts of money, more vast than at any former period of our history, are now in circulation, and numbers of persons are reaping profits from this circulation—let not these men be the counselors of the Government at this time. They are not likely to be urgent in the prosecution of the war.

Now it is capable of the clearest demonstration that if the energies and power of the loyal States are directed exclusively by the Government to putting down the rebellion, that object can be soon accomplished. It is practicable. One way to defeat this desirable result is to excite dissensions and divisions among ourselves. These differences may be created by setting forth and insisting upon a diversity of objects to be accomplished by the war. There is but one object of the war which can be regarded as legitimate and constitutional. That object is to sustain the Constitutional Government of the country in putting down, by the employment of all the force necessary for the purpose, the rebellion against that Government. This proposition is too clear to require argument or illustration. To force upon the attention of the community any other object of the war, can only distract, divide and paralyze. Those who do it wish to prolong the war until they can accomplish their own partisan objects, utterly at war with the Constitution as it is. Whereunto we have attained, let us mind the same thing. To support the Constitution of our fathers is a plain duty, easily stated and capable of accomplishment. Let all subjects of dispute be postponed and deferred until they can receive the cool and deliberate attention required in the alteration of fundamental laws. H. K.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

### Annual Meeting at Hartford—Lecture by President Eliot, of Trinity—Methods of Teaching—Text Books, &c., &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

HARTFORD, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

The session of the Institute last evening was held in Dr. HAWES' Church, where an admirable lecture was given on "Conservatism in Education," by President ELIOT, of Trinity College. In education, as in other respects, he said the character of the age is for improvement. Iago says he is nothing if not critical. So every one now criticises and tries to improve systems of education; but much of what is termed improvement is mere innovation. Things may be quite revolutionized without being reformed. Improvement respects the old as well as the new, and seizes the good points to retain them, as well as the bad ones to remove them. Innovation believes the Past to be in error simply because it is the Past. There is no more pitiable spectacle than that of a school that has been trained in the higher branches, so called, so as to pass a creditable examination in them, but which utterly fails when called upon to spell and read. The foundation must be well laid before any large and symmetrical superstructure can be erected.

Educational panaceas are closely allied to these innovations. One says, Let this method be adopted, and the world will be enlightened as it never was before; another contradicts the former and declares an opposite course to be the true one. So education is conducted by fits and starts. Such methods are all wrong. If there is anything which can be said to have fixed principles, it is education. Its basis is the nature of man, physically, intellectually and morally, and to this applies the whole system of education. Much that is called education consists in substituting unsteady theories for these fixed principles. The primary principle of education, according to Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, is the determination of the pupil to educate himself. Then, nothing should be done for the pupil which he can do for himself. Unless a pupil is taught to act for himself, he is taught nothing. If the question is answered as to what pupils can do for themselves, in each particular case, then the matter is settled.

What may be called the secondary principle of education is, the determination of the pupil to act beyond himself, and take his share in the responsibilities and duties of the race. Nowhere should this principle be acted upon more than in a Republican Government. What we must have, in such a Government as ours, is, an enlightened public opinion, in contrast with mere private opinion. The great object of all education is to teach us to live happily—not to seek enjoyment, but contentment and resignation. Thus living happily, we of course live usefully to ourselves and to others, as far as frail man can.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

The Institute was fully attended this forenoon, and at 9 o'clock was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. TRASK, of Fitchburgh, Mass. The methods of teaching geography were further considered. Mr. DICKINSON, of the Normal School at Westfield, and Rev. B. J. NORTHRUP, of Massachusetts, took part in the discussion.

The question, "How can the study of English grammar, and of the English language, be made more efficient and beneficial?" was then taken up, and was first discussed by Mr. CHARLES AUSERGE, of Boston. His chief rule as to the method of teaching was, first, to present facts, and then apply the reflective faculties. Mr. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of the Schools of Boston, objected to some of the extreme views, as he regarded them, which had been presented.

Prof. GREENE, of Providence, considered the great defect in teaching grammar, as well as other sciences, to be that the pupils are not made to realize clearly what they study. He agreed that children should have a text-book in grammar, but also with objects and things to enable them to understand the text-book.

Dr. WOOLWORTH, of Albany, spoke on the subject of grammar, and referring to the old definition of LINDLEY MURRAY, claimed for that a conciseness and an accuracy which he liked. If it is "the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," then how great is the importance of having children early under the training and influence of teachers who use the language correctly. As a mental discipline, he thought the study of SHAKESPEARE or MILTON as good as that of the ancient languages.

Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York City, expressed similar views, and earnestly urged the adoption of good text-books, and a careful explanation of them by teachers.

Mr. JOSHUA KENDALL, of the Rhode Island Normal School, followed, giving a lecture assigned for the hour.

## GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ON DAVID'S ISLAND.

### The Patients and their Nurses—What Bellevue Does for the Sufferers—Enterprise of the Long Island Ladies—A Flying Trapeze.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GLEN COVE, L. I., August, 1862.

Having observed the active interest your faithful journal has exhibited in the care and distribution of our sick and wounded soldiers, I have thought a few relevant facts from this charming watering place, where a genial sympathy exists, might be acceptable. A week or two ago about six lines appeared in your paper stating that the condition of affairs at David's Island was all that could be desired, judging from reports; but you were misinformed. It has for many weeks been a subject of deep regret in the neighboring towns of New-Rochelle, Yonkers and Glen Cove that more judicious arrangements had not been entered into by the citizens to aid the Government officials in those many minor and unforeseen difficulties that presented in the reception and oversight of the invalids. The loyal women of the towns banded together and formed circles in their respective localities, which were to meet for sewing and making up delicacies for the convalescent; and Committees were formed to visit the Island and see to what extent their aid was needed. The important post of Secretary was awarded to a choice girl of our own Glen Cove, and as we wander through the lines of humble beds, her record is made, and to the music of *her* pen that of your correspondent shall keep time. The ladies found the invalids in charge of nurses who were lately recovered cases from the pauper wards of Bellevue Hospital, and having never been invested with authority before, seemed bent on using without stint, that which they now possessed. The men (and many of them were *gentlemen*) were very much disgusted with these coarse women, who seemed to have no capacity for their position beyond herculean strength. They complained not, however, hoping daily for the blessed privilege of returning to their distant homes, where mothers and sisters would be their attendants. This, however, was far from the calculation of their official guardians, for when asked by one of our Committee why these convalescent ones, who were actually forced to keep their beds for the want of out-door habiliments, could not be permitted to depart for their homes, the reply was made with a knowing look, "Yes, and that would be the last the Government would get out of them."

The ladies at once provided what they could quickly get up, such as ice-cream and fruits, and little home-made nourishments, and the gentlemen of the different towns accompanied them as assistants, &c. What, then, was their confusion to be met with decided opposition from the rude creatures in charge, who looked upon them as interfering with their own style of *doing up* sick soldiers. As the ladies were aware, however, that their visitations were longed for by the patients, and approved by the medical and surgical department, they pressed forward. But there was more than one way of annoying the enemy; no spoons were to be had, no cups vouchsafed, and they were informed in clear, high tones, that if they were so anxious to wait on the soldiers they might wait on themselves too. But at last a pile of spoons were brought and slammed down, with a tremendous jingle, upon the rude table in the fever ward, followed by an almost equally audible exit of the bearer thereof. Glad of this much at least, the Committee went to work, and distributed to fevered and exhausted sufferers the grateful home-made jellies, &c., &c. Some of the *surgical* cases, who felt active and strong, save for the loss of one or more convenient member, *spoke their minds* in regard to the "machines," as they styled their Bellevue nurses. One remarked that his attendant had a brother herself who had just suffered amputation of a leg in the pauper hospital. "Oh, oh, oh," sighed his next neighbor, "if she had only lost one of hers at the same time." In this tent were found many cheerful spirits, who were bearing up every one of them under the loss of a limb. The ladies looked sadly about them as they noted the cripples, but one laughingly remarked, "We don't allow any long faces here; this is the *laughing* tent." One who had lost a leg declared that the remaining extremity gave him no trouble, but the big toe of the departed member kept up such a persistent itching that he found himself reaching down to scratch it whenever he aroused in the night. A poor fellow who shared in the general good nature of his associates, had been left sightless in an instant by a bullet passing in at the right temple and coming out over the left eye. The great necessity of many of the surgical cases seemed to be for clothing, other than hospital garments, and the Committee determined to await no longer the slow (or intentional) delay of Government supplies, but to accommodate them, so far, at least, as the work of a few willing hands could answer to that end. The next visit was one replete with satisfaction to all. The ladies had been busy in having a kitchen and store-room constructed, and two of their number had engaged to be ever present to distribute donations, and to instruct those suitable of their sex who should join them in the nursing department. Thus matters were progressing well, when the second visit brought with it 127 full suits of out-door clothing for such as were able to leave their confined quarters. The patients had resorted to all sorts of antics to relieve the flow of spirits that came with renewed strength, but it necessarily found vent within the ward, for they were like the boy who, upon being condoled with for being sick abed, replied, "O, I only turned in awhile till mother washed the shirt."

Upon entering one of the convalescent wards, a promising customer for their bounty was perceived cutting a pigeon-wing along the centre aisle, much to the gratification of his prostrate audience, who, between their choking merriment called, in whispered tones of warning, "BOB, BOB! get into bed—quick! Don't you see those ladies coming?" But BOB was oblivious to everything but his terpsichorean feats. He pirouetted, he sprang, and tripped with light fantastic toe the foot of each bed, alternating from right to left as down the narrow aisle he flew like a winged-heeled Mercury, his abbreviated drapery presenting no obstacle to his free gyrations, when, suddenly bringing up with an extra evolution at the end of his route, he espied the Committee of ladies who, for some unexpressed reason, had managed to interest themselves in objects which brought their faces to bear in an opposite direction from that in which he was exercising. The alacrity with which he arrived within the enfoldings of his own appropriate couch deserves mention along with the "flying trapèze" trick. By the time the ladies came round to him he was in condition to respond feebly to their kind inquiry, if he was able to sit up yet. "Well, yes; I think if I had a good suit of clothes, I *could creep about a little* out on the lawn to-day." A sound very much like corners of sheets being stuffed as an opposing force down hilarious throats pervaded the vicinity, but the ladies, glad to turn their heads, perceived not a single face exposed within hearing distance of the *feeble* man's voice. He was provided with a suit of clothes, selected with peculiar reference to the *strength of the seams.* The Chaplain of the island, who resides at Yonkers, has assured the Committee of Ladies that they may depend upon the sum of three or four hundred dollars weekly from his parishioners, while they remain the distributors of its benefit to the sufferers in the sheds and tents on David's Island. His example in stirring up the patriotism of his people, is worthy of emulation.

R * * * * * *.

### A Different View of the Matter—Great Damage by Fire—Want of all Preventive Agencies.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Few of our citizens are, perhaps, aware of the extent of the General Hospital, now in course of erection by the Government on David's Island. Near 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers are now upon the Island, and preparations are being made for more than as many more.

A more beautiful and healthy location could not have been selected for the purpose than this Island. Up to this time, most of the patients have been accommodated in hospital tents—about 200 of which are now on the Island. But now, large, well ventilated and admirably constructed buildings, 25 feet by 248 feet, and one story high, are being erected, six or seven of which are already completed and filled with patients.

Sick and wounded soldiers could scarcely be better cared for than they are on David's Island. The arrangements for their health and comfort are most complete and creditable—and the best proof of this is found in the general satisfaction of the soldiers. I have spoken with hundreds of them during the past month, and I have not heard a word of complaint. They are well fed, and skillfully and faithfully cared for by both physicians and nurses. And the doctors in charge of the institution, (SIMMONS and LEE, with their coadjutors,) deserve the greatest credit for the great labor performed by them, in bringing such an institution to such perfection in so short a time. We have visited many of the hospitals in the vicinity of New-York, and we can safely say that in none is the sick soldier so comfortable as here.

But there is one great lack which ought to be immediately supplied—they need a fire engine. There is the greatest danger from fire. There will be, in a few days, over thirty large frame buildings—most of them 248 feet in length, separated from each other by a space of less than 30 feet, filled with the sick and wounded. These buildings are constructed of the most combustible materials, and surrounded by large piles of the same, while shavings are scattered around liable to be ignited by a thoughtless smoker or other careless person. And yet there is not on the island any provision whatever for the extinguishing of fire; and should it occur in the night, would almost certainly prove fatal to some of the helpless inmates. The officers in charge are not insensible to the danger, but have applied, again and again, for an engine or some means of extinguishing fire, but in vain—nothing is done. Now we wish to ask Col. TOMPKINS, (if he is the responsible man,) if he is willing to rest under this responsibility? For ourselves we should rather lose a battle, than in case of such an accident to stand before the community as the one who ought to have provided against such a catastrophe and neglected it! VISITOR.

## HONORS TO GEN. McCALL.

### A Sword Presented to Him—The Demonstration at Westchester, Penn.

A superbly mounted sword, manufactured at Philadelphia, was presented to Gen. MCCALL, on Monday last, at Westchester, Penn., by his friends and fellow townsmen. The scene is thus described by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"At an early hour the spacious Court-house was crowded to excess by a thousand of the fair daughters of Chester. Many were unable to obtain admittance, and the men whose heads were found sprinkling the extensive spread of crinoline were mostly tipped with grey.

At 4 P. M., Gen. G. A. MCCALL was escorted to the Court-house by the Committee, consisting of W. TOWNSEND, D. MCCONKEY and T. MARSHALL. Order being restored, and the tumultuous applause subsiding, he took a seat upon the stand, which was gaily decked with flags and crowded almost to suffocation by the crowd, eager to catch a glimpse of the hero of six battles, in all of which the colors were borne proudly aloft over a beaten foe.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN said: General, your neighbors and friends, who have known you long and well, bid me, in their name, declare the high gratification they experience upon your safe return to their midst. Your worth as a citizen, and your services as a soldier they recognize and appreciate.

It was as morbid ambition or selfish design that led you from the peaceful and plentiful home to the discomfort of the camp and the dangers of the field. It was enough for you to be assured that our hallowed Union was imperiled, that the cause of humanity was at stake, that Liberty required the aid of her votaries. You became a volunteer to serve and suffer, not tardily, but with alacrity; not doubtingly, but with a holy faith.

The love which many a father and brother now present entertains for you, you will not believe, for you do not sufficiently value the favors you have rendered them. Their sons and kinsmen were intrusted to your guardian care; you have led them nobly, and stories of your kindness and magnanimity have often reached their ears, and their hearts have gone out toward you as their lips quivered with your name. You have been a father to the fatherless; a sympathizer with the distressed; faithful to the faithful; a devotee of country; therefore they wait upon you, and demand that I shall attempt to express what they so deeply feel. Traitors would have us believe you have jeopardied your life for negro equality in an abolition war. They defame you and all loyal men. It is

'Such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not.'

You did not leave us for such an object or such a contest. You enlisted under the banner of the Sovereign of the World; which MIRABEAU declared to be *Right*, but which is truly GOD. You have fought the fight, you have kept the faith; the fight against crime, the faith in the justice of the equality of our race.

Your trials and sacrifices are for a Government ordained of Heaven, and which impious men have conspired to destroy. If our fathers are enshrined in our affections for establishing our institutions, we will hold in everlasting remembrance, and history will immortalize those heroes who, by their valor, shall preserve us a nation. The eyes of the world are resting upon you and your companions in arms. Tyrants fear your success, and the down-trodden tremble lest your fortune shall be defeat. The greatest interests are in your keeping—the wealth of toil, the honors of the student, the triumphs of genius, the temple, and the home of the wife, the mother and the child.

We congratulate you upon your early deliverance from the hands of the enemies of the country; from the grasp of those who, only intent upon destruction, have set all the usages of civilized warfare at defiance, and added unspeakable barbarism to murder

'More fierce and more inexorable far
Than empty tigers or the roaring sea.'

Bear with you our blessing, for we bless you! Citizen soldier, you have the prayers of all good men, and the Lord of Hosts is on your side.

General, an additional duty has been assigned me, the discharge of which is equally pleasant. A number of the citizens of this county, from considerations of gratitude and a profound regard, desire you to accept this sword. It is their heart's offering to one of their own people; to one who, at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has demonstrated his patriotism in the face of an insolent foe, and who is still anxious to do battle for the rights of men. It is a token from us, may it prove a defence to you.

When Gen. MCCALL advanced to receive the sword and reply, the audience again broke forth into shouts of applause, and the whole room appeared to be a sea of handkerchiefs. He spoke with considerable emotion, and, after returning his heartfelt thanks, reviewed the commencement of the war, and said that when called by the Chief Executive of the State to take command of fifteen thousand of the patriotic men called out to defend the State and country, he had left the United States army and settled here to pass his days in peaceful retirement.

He accepted the call, the men were collected and disciplined. The Pennsylvania Reserves were called into service; he left for the Capital, and on marching his men thither he found that the General in command had broken up the corps and separated the regiments from one another. He lost no time in vain regrets; he repaired to the War Department, and at length his exertions were crowned with success. This was an act he would never regret; he marched them into the field as a division, and from that day to this no disgrace has ever attached itself to them. Drainsville! Mechanicsville! Gaines' Mills; Newmarket! and Cross Roads! will ever attest the valor of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and though it was necessary to shed their blood to sustain the flag of our Union, such battles could not be fought without heavy loss.

Many died upon these fields, and those who yet live, those wounded, may the God of battles bless and reward them, here and hereafter.

Now permit me to say to you who have presented me with this elegant sword, that I value it as a testimonial of approval of my command of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Words can but inadequately express my feelings, and in conclusion, I desire to offer my thanks. [Applause.]

The General was then introduced to all who did not already know him, and after taking all by the hand, he left, in company with his wife, his two sisters and Mrs. BIDDLE."

### A Speech by Senator Hale.

Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, made the following speech at a clam-bake in Newport a day or two ago:

Mr. HALE, after promising that he had supposed that although speeches had to be made everywhere, he had supposed that a clam-bake was a place where none could be required, and that he was in the situation of the countryman, who, after partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the Tremont House, offered himself to the landlord as ready. "For what?" asked the landlord. "Why, to be kicked out," said the dined man; "I have eaten your dinner and have nothing to pay with." The audience, however, thought that Mr. HALE had something to pay with, and the speech had to come. He said: "Throughout the country there is but one question asked when a speech is to be made. That is, what do you think of the war? But in Newport there is one other, what do you think of the Naval School being located here? This second I will answer by and by. As to the first, I will tell you, as I do every one, I don't know what to think of the war. I don't know when it will end. But I will say, and perhaps I may be cast in [illegible] protest pen"]—that nothing has equaled the energy of the rebels except the [illegible] with which we have opposed them. It is of no use to ask who caused the war. It is not worth while to talk of the sin of leading the South. The question in that regard is simply whether you will have the war carried on in Virginia or in New-England. If the troops should be withdrawn from the South, Maryland would be immediately made the seat of war.

Neither did he consider it worth while to say that if DOUGLAS had been elected the war would not have taken place, or if BRECKINRIDGE had been President it might have been postponed. The fact was, the conflict had not to come. It was bound to take place. It is the struggle for the mastery of this continent of two great contending Powers—of Freedom and of Slavery. "When," said he, "liberty crushed in the old world, was almost in despair, then God made known the existence of this new world just in time to become the refuge of those who fled in despair rather than in hope, and if now, after six thousand years of the world's history, if, at the cost of the blood and the lives of our ancestors, we, their descendants, are found unworthy and unable to maintain and defend the blessings they so dearly purchased, then will the world pronounce us dastards and cowards." But this he felt assured could not be. If God has deemed us worthy of this trial, he was satisfied that we would accept the trust, and liberty must triumph. If Slavery stands in the way of this let Slavery perish. If the Republican Party, then put the Republican Party out of the way. [A Voice—"Now for the Democratic Party."] If the Democratic Party is in the way, then don't put it down the way only, but keep it out of the way. We must make every sacrifice, no matter how great. "As for me," said the speaker, "if my poor body is needed, then Government must have it to the last drop of blood. We must all feel as does a neighbor of mine who has sent four sons to the war, and only regrets that his remaining child is not a man, that he might send her too." After some further remarks upon this part of his subject, the speaker proceeded to give his answer to the second question by saying, "And now I will tell you what I think of the location of the Naval Academy, which is—you have the best argument in the world for it—possession."

## APPAIRS IN REBELDOM.

### Further Statements of Mr. Hurlbert.

*From the Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

We learn by further conversation with Mr. HURLBERT, just returned from Richmond, that in his opinion the rebels have not now, throughout the whole South, more than three hundred thousand men in arms. He says that he positively knows that on the 22d of February their rolls showed but four hundred regiments, which averaged, as we know from abundant testimony, but about five hundred men each; and that although they have undoubtedly added many more than one hundred thousand since, their army has wasted away so much as to leave the net increase not more than one hundred thousand.

It wastes away, he says, much more rapidly than ours, in consequence of an insufficiency of food and ill-regulated commissariat and medical departments and an utter want of proper sanitary precautions in camp. Mr. HURLBERT is not, however, disposed to underrate the strength of the rebellion, which, he says, is more to be dreaded now than at any previous period since the attack upon Fort Sumter. He calls the rebels a nation of savage enemies, of whom very few are favorable to the Union—very few, indeed, in Richmond, as he knows from his personal observation.

He favors emancipation heartily and unqualifiedly as a means of ending the war, and ridicules the notion of danger that the freed men who compose a class of peasantry attached to the soil where they were brought up will overrun the North. He says that the rebels derive much advantage in the estimation of foreign Powers, and even in our estimation, from their isolation, which prevents civilized nations from knowing what barbarians they are.

Since Mr. HURLBERT'S assertion that at one time Gen. MCCLELLAN could have marched into Richmond almost unopposed has been called in question, we have spoken further with him in regard to the matter. He says that Gen. MCCLELLAN had four, if not five, opportunities. Once when the rebels were at Manassas, where, as he knows so directly from Gen. JOHNSON that he has no doubt of its truth, there were never more than 40,000 men, many of whom were suffering and debilitated by long stagnation, and that all preparations were made to evacuate whenever the place was seriously menaced as long ago as last October.

The second opportunity was after the battle of Williamsburgh, when, had Gen. MCCLELLAN pressed directly across the Chickahominy toward the rebel capital, and as he thinks he might have done, he would have captured it. The third opportunity was the day after the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines; and the fourth after the battle of Malvern Hill.

Mr. HURLBERT is also inclined to the opinion that there was another opportunity for MCCLELLAN at the time that FITZ-JOHN PORTER was attacked at the commencement of the seven days' fight. These

# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The news from Virginia, this morning, is of the most important and exciting character. Fighting—heavy fighting—has been going on there for several days, with results favorable to our arms. We have given from day to day, as they have reached us, somewhat imperfect accounts of the important events which have occurred—necessarily imperfect, because in most cases written at a distance from the scenes of operations. They have been sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the great movements which have been effected, and the series of skirmishes and battles which culminated on Thursday in the great struggle, of which we give an official account elsewhere. We yesterday morning published a dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, giving an official account of the battle of Thursday, which was ended by the darkness of night, and expressing the expectation that it would be renewed in the morning. In a dispatch dated yesterday, Gen. POPE states that a terrific battle was fought on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle-ground, with the combined forces of the enemy, lasting with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our forces, who were too much exhausted to push matters. Gen. POPE intended to pursue as soon as reinforced by FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps, which was expected up during the morning. At the moment of closing his dispatch, however, word was brought to Gen. POPE that the enemy were in full retreat toward the mountains. What their chance of escape was may be inferred from the general tenor of our advices. The rebel force seems to have been pretty thoroughly surrounded, and it is difficult to imagine how it could escape capture or total annihilation. Gen. POPE estimates our losses on Friday at not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and the losses of the rebels at fully double that number. Our captures in this battle are said to be great. Their extent will probably soon be made known.

Our latest dispatches from Washington render it probable that the enemy were overtaken yesterday morning by Gen POPE, and again attacked—FITZ JOHN PORTER having in the meantime formed a junction with our main body with his splendid corps. There can be no doubt that if another battle has been fought, it has resulted in our favor, as the rebels were so terribly whipped on Thursday as to render it impossible for them to stand before our impetuous veterans. Gen. POPE'S next official dispatch will, no doubt, announce another victory.

A rumor prevailed in Philadelphia last night that the authorities of that city had received a dispatch from Washington, stating that a decisive battle was fought yesterday, and calling on all the Surgeons of the city to repair to the battle-field. We should suppose it very easy to ascertain the truth of such a rumor before telegraphing it.

The latest news from Cumberland Gap, according to the Cincinnati papers, is to the effect that the National forces there are in good spirits and eager for a fight, with sixty days' provisions on hand, and able to hold the position against any odds. The rebels are in strong force on this side—estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and moving, it is believed, toward the Sandy Valley, to effect a junction with CERRO GORDO WILLIAMS. A considerable force had succeeded in passing their lines and joining Gen. NELSON, who is advancing toward the Gap. On their way they had a brush with STEARNES' Cavalry, dispersing them. If Gen. MORGAN is able to maintain his position, he will be relieved long before the expiration of sixty days.

The steam-transport *Albany*, which arrived last night from Newbern, N. C., brings intelligence that another expedition of gunboats had started for Hamilton, to destroy again the rebel batteries there.

A private dispatch received in Washington on Friday, from a resident of Fredericksburgh, states that orders had been received from the Commanding General to blow up the new railroad bridge at that point. This order was to have been executed on Friday morning, at 4½ o'clock.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The sum of $50,000 was, on Friday, sent to Washington by the Prize Court of Philadelphia. The sum is the proceeds of a single sale of a prize vessel condemned and sold in this port. The whole sum will be divided among the officers and crew of a single vessel. Over $300,000 more will be sent on for the same purpose during the next week.

The unloading of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, now lying at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia, is progressing rapidly, and the developments of each day tend to show the true character of the vessel and her destination. It has already been stated that shells have been found on board the vessel. Another discovery has been made by the Prize Commissioner superintending the unloading—that of twenty-six boxes, each about one foot square, banded with iron, and sealed on the edges. Each box was marked "P. O. D." This excited suspicion, and one of the boxes was opened, and found to contain four tin cases, and these being opened, there came to light sheets of rebel postage-stamps (five cents.) The engraving is well executed. The box contained $10,000 worth of the stamps, and if the others contain the same quantity, the whole value, to the rebels, will be $260,000! There have also been found coils of a submarine telegraph cable. It is believed that printing ink and printing materials are stored on board the vessel.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM wrote from Washington, under date of Aug. 14, to a citizen of Annarundel County, Md.: "In reply to yours of the 9th inst., asking that Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that your request be granted, and said parties are hereby exempt."

Under date of Washington, Aug. 25, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, "An extension of time for volunteering has not been granted in Indiana and Illinois."

The Corn Exchange Regiment of Philadelphia, for which the organization after which it was named raised the sum of $25,000, leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Flour was in fair demand on Saturday, and prices favored sellers. Wheat and Corn were active and buoyant. Cotton was salable and steady, as were also Hay, Hides, Sugars, Tallow, and Kentucky Tobacco. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Whisky was in lively request at advanced rates. Wool was quite brisk and decidedly firmer. Spirits Turpentine was dearer, and in more demand. The freight engagements were moderate, and rates depressed. There were 444 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

### The Second Battle of Bull Run.

In the closing week of June last, the so-called Confederate President, JEFF. DAVIS, from his chamber at Richmond, listened to the thunder of the cannon of hostile armies battling before his capital. In the closing week of August, President LINCOLN, from the White House, heard the deep peals of the artillery of the contending hosts which, having now changed location, are struggling for supremacy before the National Capital. The geographical change of position does not indicate that Richmond is any the less likely to fall, or that Washington is any the less safe now than it was then. In truth, the fact rather is, that if we have any one General with sense and pluck enough to take advantage of the palpable opportunity the rebels have given us, we may be said to be much nearer to Richmond now when the battle-field for its possession is a hundred miles away from, it than we were two months ago, when our fevered and shrunken army had shoveled its way up to within seven miles of its outskirts.

The accounts of the sanguinary battles of the last four days fought in the rear of Gen. POPE'S army, have been very meagre and contradictory. They have been confined to POPE'S two very brief official reports, dated the 28th and 30th, and to such information as could be picked up by an active corps of correspondents stationed at Washington, Alexandria, and other points *outside* of the army lines from which they have not yet been expelled. Many of these statements are rumors brought by fugitive soldiers, fleeing Unionists, women and negroes, and from their evident want of truthfulness, many of those which we have received have been excluded from our columns. Gen. POPE'S official dispatches give us no details. Of the affair near Kettle Run on Wednesday, (the first day of fighting in his rear,) all he says is that HOOKER'S division "routed the enemy completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms." Of the battle of Thursday, six miles west of Centreville, which we otherwise know was a very hardly-contested field, he says: "A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests." And he also gives forth that on that day he "captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery."

Of Friday's battle, *which was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run*, he reports: "We fought a terrific battle with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy." And he further states our loss on that day as being "not less than eight thousand men, killed and wounded," while the enemy's loss he puts down as at least "two to our one." Of the battle of yesterday we have as yet nothing official; but the telegraph from Washington reports that one was actually raging, and that the cannonading could be heard in that city. As FITZ JOHN PORTER'S corps was expected to come up from Manassas and join POPE yesterday morning, and as other National columns yesterday effected a junction with him, and as, consequently, his force of Saturday was most likely far greater than it had been on any previous day, the probability is that the hardest of the series of engagements thus far may have been fought yesterday.

Thus, from day to day, have the battles grown in magnitude—from Wednesday, when there was but a single division of our army engaged, and our loss is reported as but 300, until Friday, when probably not less than fifty thousand men were engaged on our side, and our loss, even at the first rumor, is given at the fearful figures, 8,000; or, may be, until yesterday, when twice fifty thousand may have been engaged, and the losses have only been counted by God. Sunday is a day which has had more than its share of bloody battles during this war; and what scenes of carnage may be enacted to-day, near to the river on whose banks WASHINGTON lived and died, and where his dust now lies, we shall soon enough know.

All these engagements seem to have been to the last degree indecisive. Up to yesterday morning, the rebels still held their ground in what POPE calls his front—(that is to say, in what was his *rear* before he wheeled around)—somewhere near Centreville, it would seem. One or two more such engagements, however, must inevitably exhaust the Southern army. The rebels have, within the week, exhibited an audacity, if not a desperation, that is extraordinary; and now, in falling back to Centreville, and in throwing detachments of their army to Vienna, to Leesburgh, and even, it is said, to the line of the Potomac, they show that they are making the grand struggle for life or death. If this Richmond rebel army, which has thus pierced almost to our Capital, be permitted to retire again into Central Virginia, there will be plenty of future fighting for us on fields infinitely less advantageous than that they have now challenged us to combat upon. They have given us an opportunity to destroy them never equaled in the history of this war, and seldom offered by an army to its adversary in any war. With our far superior numbers and position, there will be terrible culpability somewhere if the chance be not taken advantage of.

THE WANT OF ARMS.—That was a disastrous moment last Winter, when the enlistments were stopped; regiments, with numbers nearly complete, disbanded; and contracts for the manufacture of arms cancelled. To-day Government lacks arms for even the first half of the 600,000 men called for. It is obliged to appeal to the several States to arm the regiments forwarded by them to the seat of war; and it will only be by the promptitude and success of the negotiations for arms in Europe, and the instant patriotism of the loyal States in transferring their supplies to Government, that the crisis can be met. Already, we learn, a dozen Government agents are scouring the English markets for Enfield rifles, their eager competition advancing the price seriously. But in this case "price is no object," and we can congratulate ourselves that the deficient supply of weapons will be only momentary. In the meantime, the various State arsenals can furnish muskets as serviceable as those wielded by a majority of the rebel army, and with these our brave volunteers will gladly take the field. The old-pattern Springfield musket, loaded with ball and buckshot, is more fatal than an Enfield.

### Why We Should Draft.

We find the wildest ideas regarding the progress of volunteering current in conversation and the Press. Extravagant anticipations are expressed that the full quota of this State will be raised by the 1st of September—and certainly *will be so if a little extension of time be but given.* It is worth while to bring down these high-flown notions by a reference to the sober facts of statistics. Now, according to the latest official returns from headquarters in Albany, published two or three days ago, New-York State still requires 14,000 men to make up her quota under the first call for 300,000 men. The ratio for our State is, in round numbers, 60,000, and but 46,000 of these have been raised thus far. It is, perhaps, fair to calculate that the deficit of 14,000 lacking at the time of the latest returns will, with the stimulus to enlistments which the presence of Gen. CORCORAN inspires, be forthcoming by the 1st of September.

There will then remain to be raised—*first*, our quota of 60,000 men under the second call for 300,000; and *secondly*, our proportion of the aggregate number of men required to fill up *the deficiency in the old regiments.* According to the order of Secretary STANTON, a *special* draft is to be made for this purpose. We have no information what the deficiency is, and, consequently, can form no accurate estimate of the ratio required from New-York. There is good reason for assuming, however, that not less than 200,000 men are required to give the skeleton regiments their full complement. On this hypothesis, the quota required of New-York will be 40,000, and these added to the 60,000 under the second call, make precisely *one hundred thousand* men which will be needed from the State of New-York after the 1st of September.

This is a startling figure, doubtless, to those who have allowed themselves to be carried away with illusions, unfounded in any solid reality, as to the resources of volunteering; but it is a hard mathematical *fact*, nevertheless, and one that there is no use in either the Government or the people's trying to dodge. Now, we believe the result presented by New-York will be found to present a fair average of what has been done in the other States. We hear, indeed, that some States have already raised their full complement under both calls; and it is possible that this may be so in one or two instances. But other States have already fallen so far short of even their first quota, that the average result will be that hypothecated—that is, we shall have the first 300,000 men by the 1st of September.

Are we complaining of this? Not at all. The result is itself magnificent. The President's call was issued on the 1st of July; by the 1st of September—that is, in the space of two months—we shall have put three hundred thousand volunteers in the field: 150,000 per month—a greater activity of recruiting than marked the enthusiastic seasons during the opening of the war; and this, too, after the country had already been drained of over half a million of fighting men. This splendid exhibition of patriotic fertility must forever close the mouth of those foreign detractors who, like the London *Times*, are now loudly asserting that "not a *thirtieth* part of three hundred thousand men" can be obtained! But, at the same time, it is incumbent upon us to consider carefully what volunteering actually *can* do, what its limitations are, and what are our present needs.

There still remain half a million of men wanting to make up the number called for. How are we to obtain these? If the policy of those latitudinarians who demand that drafting shall be put off and off, be adopted, what length of time will be required to get these men? If the rate of enlistment should be up to the very maximum of what it has ever been under the most favorable circumstances, it would still require till the 1st of January to make up this vast number. And what right have we to assume that volunteering would be thus brisk? It is announced by the War Department that bounties will positively cease on the 1st of September. A very powerful stimulus will thus be taken away, and we doubt if even the 1st of May next would see the half million forthcoming, if left to voluntary enlistments. By the draft, a fortnight suffices to make the levy—an absolute certainty against the vaguest contingency.

We beg the Government to take these imperious facts into consideration, and to take counsel accordingly. Why these extensions of time which we hear as granted to several States—Maine being allowed till the 10th and Pennsylvania and Indiana till the 15th of September? It is, we are convinced, a mistaken policy. The additional fortnight will, perhaps, bring forth a few thousand volunteers throughout the whole country, whereas, used in the execution of the draft, it would give us the full *half million of men.* Let us have the draft, therefore, at the time appointed. The splendid alacrity with which the first three hundred thousand have come forth voluntarily shows the spirit of the people, and takes away all *odium* from the draft. We *need* it—to equalize the service, to vindicate the National power, and, above all, to add resistless strength to the force which will thus be able to enter on the new and final campaign.

We trust, therefore, that the Secretary of War will rescind the extension of time he has given to the Governors of several States, render it uniform throughout the whole country, and, above all, *make it* at the time appointed.

### A Comparison of Resources—The Draft.

The call of President LINCOLN for three hundred thousand more volunteers was noticed by the Charleston *Mercury* not without disturbance. It "had not a doubt that they would be raised. With starvation to the laboring population on the one hand and money on the other," the army of the United States was sure to be recruited. It erred, of course, in speaking of starvation to our laboring population. No such motive as that has pressed upon our people. But the determination to put down rebellion, and to preserve the Union which our fathers established, has wrought powerfully, and the confidence of the *Mercury* has been proved not to be misplaced.

To meet this call for volunteers, the *Mercury* declared that the Confederate army must be recruited also, and for this it saw "but one resource—another Conscription law, calling into the service all men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five or fifty." The Richmond *Whig*, a fortnight after this declaration, published a statement, from which it argues that the South has a fighting force between the ages of 18 and 40, which, "by no rule of calculation, could be reduced to one million of men," and yet, if the *Mercury's* judgment is correct, those resources have been already drawn upon so far, that there is no hope of meeting our 300,000 volunteers except by dragging into the rebel ranks every man between 35 and 50. This is a discouraging state of things for them truly, and we do not wonder that many of the rebels have tried to keep up their courage with the hope that the 300,000 volunteers would not be forthcoming. Probably the solemn prophecies of the London *Times* to this effect were of great comfort to them, if the prophecies reached them before the fact of the rapid raising of the 300,000 men came, as has been the case so many times before, to falsify the Thunderer's prophesyings before they were heard of on this side of the water.

If such was the effect of the first call, we can imagine what would be the effect of the announcement of the drafting of 300,000 additional soldiers. Of course, the rebel editors must seek for some ground of encouragement, and so we find the Richmond papers declaring that the proposed draft "had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war-feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm," prophesying "an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North," in consequence of the draft, and "awaiting the next news from the North and the Northwest with much interest."

We have no doubt they did await that news with interest, and that its reception filled their hearts with dismay. For it told them that instead of the enthusiasm subsiding among us, in consequence of the order for a draft, nothing has transpired which has done so much to quicken that enthusiasm, and to give it working force, as that order. The people welcomed it as an evidence of earnestness and activity on the part of the Government, and an assurance of success. They sent their sons more readily, they gave their money more cheerfully, in consequence of it. They will meet the draft as they have met every other call of the Government upon them, with the determination that the rebellion shall be put down, and the authority of the Government established to the Gulf of Mexico, if it takes every man and every dollar to do it. Reaction at the North is the last result which will follow that order.

But if the only resource with which the rebels could hope to meet the first 300,000 was another conscription of "all men between 35 and 50," what resource have they with which to meet the second 300,000? Their hopes of a "reaction" to follow the order for it will be found delusive, and their lack of resources will become more and more apparent both to themselves and to the world. The order for a draft and its result will dismay the rebels and astonish the London *Times* as much as it has cheered and inspired the loyal people of the North. Nor have its good effects been felt among our people alone. The soldiers who are already on the field were cheered by it. It told them that they were not being left by the Government and the people to be destroyed by overwhelming forces; that the importance of the crisis and the greatness of the danger were felt by their friends at home, and that their lives were not to be sacrificed without a struggle. Some of them have said to us that it cheered them as nothing before had done; and what was felt by those with whom we have spoken, was doubtless felt by all; and as on every hand the order for a draft worked good, so it will be with every step taken by the Government which gives promise that the war, though severe, will not be long, but that the rebellion will be ground against the wall by overpowering numbers.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.—The statements of Captains HUDSON and PEARSON, as to the loss of that splendid but unfortunate steamer, the *Golden Gate*, clears up many of the difficulties attending the telegraphic accounts, but do not render any intelligible verdict as to the responsibility of the Company. We are not told how nearly sufficient were the means of saving the lives of all the passengers; and the extent of the precautionary instrumentalities against fire is not referred to. The inference would seem to be justified that neither was adequate to the emergency. As two-thirds of the passengers were drowned, the life-saving apparatus of boats and floats must have been grossly imperfect; and as the fire broke out in the galley, within reach of sight and hand, the only sensible explanation of the headway the fire at once obtained, must be found in the absence of the proper machinery for extinguishing fires. We hear of fire-buckets and hose, but the latter seems to have been out of order, while the intense heat by the time they were put in service rendered the former practically useless. We trust further investigation will throw specific light on these doubtful points. The narrative of the two Captains is suspiciously obscure about both of them.

LYING LIKE A BULLETIN.—One of our neighbors, of a devotional turn, has incurred a very proper rebuke from Provost-Marshal KENNEDY, for posting false or exaggerated rumors upon its bulletin-board. Mr. KENNEDY sees no reason why lies of this sort, however pious the framer, should be permitted to excite and agitate the public. A better reason might, however, serve the Provost's turn. The posting of bulletins in some of our narrower thoroughfares seriously obstructs the sidewalk, rendering transit next to impossible. Very frequently the mass of interested readers take entire possession of the pavement, while wayfarers must betake themselves to the perils of the carriage-way. A prime duty of the Police is to keep the sidewalks clear. In London the perpetual cry is "Move on," wherever there happens to be an eddy of the living tide. Here in New-York nothing is more common than to see two or three burly policemen adding their bulk to swell the immovable and constantly-recruited mob in front of the bulletin-boards; and no one has ever heard of their opening or maintaining a path for the by-passer. Let the Police Commissioners abolish the bulletins, or see that the pavements are unobstructed.

### The Idea of Nationality.

VICTOR HUGO, in his latest and most famous romance, represents his hero, *Marius*, as "nurturing within himself, with the deep divination of a man of the people, what we now call *the idea of nationality.*" The author, who is at once a politician and a philosopher, perceives the strength of the connection which exists between freedom and patriotism; and, correlatively, he detects how inevitable is the alliance between Slavery and the absence of a true love of country. It would be easy to prove by an inductive process how natural and consistent are these affinities; but such a process is practically unnecessary when their coincidence can be deduced from numerous historical illustrations. Of these, none more striking has ever presented itself than is afforded by the present Pro-Slavery rebellion. We are not called upon to affix the stigma, for they themselves acknowledge and glory in it. They care nothing for their country—nothing for its past heroism, its future mission. All these are alike indifferent to men whom the despotism of Slavery has deprived of all idea of nationality.

In this mighty struggle, the feeling which is paramount and omnipresent with the Union soldier is the greatness and the glory of his country—the indivisibility of the Republic. Such a feeling has no place in the breast of the rebel, unless it is to be torn and gloated over with demoniac pleasure, like that of the fallen angels who destroyed the unity of Heaven. It is said that men hate those whom they have injured—the more if the injury be unprovoked; this may explain in some degree the bitterness of the traitors toward their outraged country. Yet this must only be a partial explanation. The corruption which has poisoned the intellectual health of the rebels—which has denationalized as it has unchristianized them—which has dimmed the clearness of the Southern intellect, as it has paralyzed its moral sense—which has rendered possible the incoherent ravings of Bishop POLK, and the fantastic fables of BEAUREGARD—has its source in the vile system which commences by denying and crushing the primary and inherent rights of man.

Where the oppression, or slavery, exists in the form of government, as in Turkey or China, it is easy to trace the lack of the national feeling to its primal cause—easy to understand how people take little interest in that which they have no share in directing, and the chief aim of which is to utilize their labor and resources for the selfish aggrandizement of a few. But even in such cases there will ultimately crop forth a certain love of country, although it may for a long time lie dormant. In the history of great rebellions or civil wars in absolutist countries, we find no instances where the movement was begun with intent to divide a country territorially; the purpose is confined to the subversion of existing authority. Thus in the Wars of the Roses, or in that of the Fronde, none of the combatants thought of sacrificing their nationality. They differed as to the best way of enjoying that nationality; but they had no thought which pointed toward its destruction. They believed their antagonists to be in error; but they had no matricidal notion of assassinating the common mother, no dream of rending into fragments the country whose strength and unity were the heritage alike of friend and foe.

It has been reserved for the Southern slaveholders,—the last of traitors, as they are the worst,—to set this infamous example, and to endeavor to stab posterity while they ruin their cotemporaries. The maddest of the French Revolutionists, dripping with the blood of the guillotine, yet adored his country, and died blessing *la grande nation.* The American rebel alone cares neither for country nor posterity;—his only notion of allegiance is devoted to cotton; his only idea of perpetuity is bounded by the fetters of the slave. When our European critics find that such sentiments find favor in the hearts of loyal Americans, we shall not object to their saying that Democracy—not Slavery—is a failure. Until then, they must not be surprised at our determined efforts to preserve the one, even should they involve an abatement of the other.

Experience has indeed shown that the institution of Slavery is incompatible with a true idea of nationality. Even if the "Southern Confederacy" were temporarily established, we know full well how speedily it would be shaken by a new war, when fresh recusants would insist on separating from the society. We do not intend, therefore, that the experiment shall be tried. There are too many millions who *do* love their country, who *do* cherish its history, who *do* look forward with bright hopes to its future, who *do* "nurture within themselves the idea of nationality," to permit this base and dishonest treason to enjoy a success which would involve the practical subversion of every law of civilization and of humanity.

### State Politics.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Democratic County Convention convened here to-day. Hon. JOHN M. JAYCOX was appointed Chairman, and Hon. GEORGE T. COMSTOCK was selected as the Delegate to the Democratic State Convention. A resolution, asking for the nomination of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida, for the office of Governor of the State of New-York, was unanimously adopted, amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

Ex-Gov. HORATIO N. SEYMOUR was to-day elected delegate to the State Convention called by the Democratic State Committee.

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF GOLD.

**Quantity of Gold Prior to the Discovery of the California and Australian Mines—Former and Present Supply—Quantity of Gold in the United States—Rapid Increase in the Commercial Nations—Impossibility of Sustaining the High Price of Gold.**

THE BULLION, August, 1862.

The speculation in gold, recently so rife, proves how completely men are carried away by an imaginary idea without investigation into its ultimate truth. Not only this, but the exceeding aptitude to assume that what was true in the past is true now. This is one of the great sources of commercial errors. So far from the same thing being always true in commerce, the relations of commercial elements with one another, are continually changing with the circumstances and developments of the world. It is *not true* that the relations of supply and demand in the gold trade are the same that they have been in times past, or that it bears the same relation to a national currency *made a legal tender* which it does to irredeemable bank notes or Government scrip. The Government currency now issued can be made to pay the *more than a thousand millions of debt made each year*, and gold can do no more. In the payments in all commercial transactions gold is not needed. In a country where notes are abundant whether Bank, State or National,—the only *use* of Gold, as a distinguished banker said to me, is to *settle balances.* But, even this use is almost cut off. All domestic balances—which is the great bulk—can be settled with National notes. It is only the *foreign balances* which require gold for settlement, and these are comparatively small. Men may imagine that the world is going to ruin, and, therefore, hide away gold, for some imaginary purpose, but this does not extend very far. And the real question which is to determine the *price* of gold as merchandise (and you will recollect gold is only merchandise now) is the *rotation of supply and demand.* In other words, is the supply increasing or diminishing *in reference to the use for it?* I unhesitatingly reply that the supply of gold was never so great, and never increased so rapidly, in the history of the world. Further, I say that the uses for it are relatively diminishing. Now, if this be true, the price of gold in reference to a bushel of wheat, or to legal tender notes which will pay for wheat, must, in the long run, diminish, and that, therefore, speculations based on the impulses and imaginary ideas of the day are very hazardous, and in the end will be found very unprofitable. I grant that the human will is unmanageable; but, against that I set off the fact that the quantity of gold is now so enormously large that the fancy or will of any number of people cannot control it. My object now, however, is to exhibit the main facts in the production and supply of gold, to show your commercial readers how small reason there is to believe that the price of gold can increase in the United States. Let us begin with the influx of gold from the mines of Mexico and Peru, which we formerly believed to be almost incredibly large.

The whole annual supply of precious metals from America, as stated in HUMBOLDT'S *New-Spain*, was:

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|---|---|
| From 1500 to 1545 | $3,000,000 per annum. |
| From 1545 to 1600 | $11,000,000 per annum. |
| From 1600 to 1700 | $16,000,000 per annum. |
| From 1700 to 1750 | $22,500,000 per annum. |
| From 1750 to 1800 | $35,300,000 per annum. |

The annual supply still further increased to 1810, when the minimum of Spanish-American supply was $43,000,000 per annum. From that time the supply furnished by Spanish-America gradually diminished, till within a few years, when the mines seem to have greater activity. The important fact to be noticed here is, that notwithstanding the enormous impulse to wealth, trade and speculation which the mines of Spanish-America gave to Europe, the whole annual production *was never, at any time, equal to the annual production of California alone.* The average product for ten years could never have exceeded *forty millions per annum*, while it sunk in 1830 to only twenty millions. Since 1830 there has been a gradual increase, till in 1850 the new mines of California carried the gold crop beyond anything known in the previous history of the world. But what has happened since? The new mines of Australia have come to equal those of California. For the last six years the products of California and Australia have been about equal, and approach an *annual average of fifty millions each.* Estimating the gold which does not enter the official records, (which is no inconsiderable amount,) the annual product of California and Australia amounts to the enormous sum of *one hundred millions per annum*, added to the gold of commerce.

In addition to this, we must count further:

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|---|---|
| Russia | $20,000,000 per annum. |
| Silver of Spanish America | 10,000,000 per annum. |
| Colorado, Oregon, &c | 5,000,000 per annum. |

Adding these, and we have the annual supply of precious metals, $135,000,000 per annum. This, it will be observed, is *three times the annual amount ever supplied by Spanish America* in the height of its wonderful production. I need not refer, in this place, to the *effect* it has produced on the commerce and industry of the United States. I refer you merely to the fact that the products of industry have *nearly doubled from* 1850 *to* 1860! that the shipping increased at the most enormous rate; that the magnificent City of New-York stands a monument to a commercial development to which Europe presents in modern times no parallel.

The *consumption* of precious metals is in three different ways: 1. Coinage, or money; 2. Manufactures and the arts; 3. Wastage. The last is so small as to be comparatively unimportant. The second, or manufactures, unquestionably consumes an immense amount. After deducting the old plate remelted, MCCULLOUGH estimates the annual consumption of gold and silver in the arts to be, in 1835, $22,255,248 per annum. Of the whole amount produced at that time, more than half went into the arts; but the case is very different now. Supposing that, in consequence of increasing luxury, the consumption of the precious metals in the arts has increased 50 per cent., (which certainly is a large allowance,) then consumption, in that way, is less than $34,000,000 per annum.

The *annual supply* of gold and silver for coin (money) stands thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Production | $135,000,000 |
| Used in the arts | 34,000,000 |
| Wastage—say | 1,000,000 |
| Annual addition to the money of commerce | 100,000,000 |

In ten years past, then, there has been added to the *money* of the world a *thousand millions* in *coin*, or assayed bullion. The first effect of this vast addition was: 1. To increase the bulk of coin *in the great depositories.* 2. To supply the demands of *Asiatic commerce.* But, at the rapid rate of production, even these great tanks of gold must soon be supplied. I think they are nearly supplied now. When this is the case, gold must flow aback among the people. It has done so already, largely.

We come now to the *demand* for gold, for it is the *rotation* between supply and demand, and not the absolute quantity, which we are investigating. We notice, first, the great demand in the United States, instead of increasing, has been reduced to *one-tenth.* How? Simply this: The only demand for gold, as I have said, is to *settle balan-*

cost. Prior to the issue of notes being made a legal tender, these balances were composed thus: 1. The payment of debts. 2. The balances of international commerce. 3. The balances of foreign commerce. But, for the two first, making, as I think, nine-tenths of the whole, no gold is now needed. The national legal tender notes perform the same functions as gold. No man will buy gold to do what the common paper currency of the country will do. The whole demand for gold is reduced to that of the foreign trade. How great is that? Taking the last twenty years together, the average balance against us has been quite small. In some years we have imported gold very largely. In two or three years, when the balance of trade against us was very large, the gold export reached to fifty or sixty millions. In those years it was but little more than the gold which was dug out of the ground. The average, however, has been small. It was apprehended that the cessation of cotton exports would require a large export of gold; but our export of bread and provisions made up the deficiency. Here, let me say, the *reduction of imports* must be taken into view. Our high tariff will restrict imports, so that the balance will probably be in our favor. This is one of the blessings of the war which should not be underrated. We have made our third Declaration of Independence, and this is final. American manufactures will increase and prosper, and we shall henceforth contribute far less of our wealth and substance to support the aristocratic and pauper-making Governments of Europe.

In view of these facts, I say it is impossible, by any law of supply and demand, that gold should remain above a very low premium upon the national currency, if, indeed, we do not find in the end that the national currency should have a premium upon gold—which it certainly will have, if the bonds into which it is convertible are above par. I have given you the premises from which my conclusion is deduced. Whether my reasoning be correct or not, the facts are unquestionable.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

#### The State Library from Baton Rouge—A Reconnoissance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22.

Yesterday was a busy day in part of the City Hall. Independent of the carpenters who were erecting the speakers' stand for the great people's meeting of Wednesday night a large number of United States wagons were constantly arriving loaded with the State library, brought by our troops from Baton Rouge. It appeared to me that much of the material was trash, though it may not be altogether valueless to the antiquarian.

Last night a cavalry force returned to the city after making a reconnoissance of some fifty miles up the coast without meeting any signs of the enemy.

### THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. DUDLEY.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING SECOND BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 7, 1862.

*First Lieut. H. H. Elliott, A. A. A. G., Second Brigade:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Commanding Officer, the reports of commanding officers of regiments and batteries which served under my command in the right wing of this Brigade, in the battle before Baton Rouge, La., on the morning of the 5th inst., marked as follows:

"A."—Capt. CLARKE, Acting Colonel Sixth Michigan Volunteers.

"B."—Maj. H. O. WHITTIMORE, commanding Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

"C."—First Lieut. —— TAULL, commanding NIM's Battery, (Mass.)

"D."—Capt. —— MANNING, Fourth.

"E."—First Lieut. —— BROWN, commanding three pieces Indiana Battery.

"F."—Lieut.-Col. —— CALLUM, commanding Seventh Vermont Volunteers.

"G."—First Lieut. WM. CORUTH, commanding EVERETT's Sixth Massachusetts Battery.

I forward the individual reports, so that the commanding officer may know to what extent this command participated in the events of the day.

It cannot be expected that I should mention all the brave exploits of persons, or even regiments, particularly on an occasion when all did so well. Our lines were very much extended, and I frequently necessarily found myself separated from each regiment, but on no occasion did I see a single regiment misbehave. All seemed to act with a coolness and determination that surprised even themselves after the excitement of the action was over.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS ordered me forward with my own regiment and three pieces of light artillery belonging to the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, under First Lieut. BROWN, to a point about two miles from the river, for the purpose of supporting the Sixth Michigan Regiment of Volunteers. After making a careful reconnoissance of the grounds, accompanied by Capt. CLARKE, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, in front and on the right flank, I posted one piece on the Grandville Spring road, the second on the road leading to PRESCOTT's plantation, and the third at the head of Boulevard-street; the first two supported by the Sixth Michigan, the latter by the Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then under the command of Major H. O. WHITTIMORE—its left resting on the flank of NIM's Battery, which was posted in the woods to the left of Boulevard-street. Our pickets reported nothing during the night to warrant the belief that we should be attacked in the morning. At 3½ o'clock A. M., the enemy sounded the assembly, which we took at first to be the "long roll." On finding it to be only the "assembly," I ordered it repeated, supposing it to have been sounded by our regiments on the left, which promptly called all our troops on the right to their feet. "Reveille" roll call was hardly over, when firing commenced simultaneously on the left and centre of our front, shortly followed by the discharge of artillery on the extreme right. The latter was most promptly responded to by Lieut. BROWN, with his two pieces, and with great effect, as the scores of dead rebels laid thickly strewn at this point, after the battle, gave evidence.

The engagement on the whole line now became general. I immediately ordered NIM's Battery, under the command of its brave and excellent First Lieutenant TAULL, to the left and considerably to the front, so as to clear the thick woods in its front. Supported by the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, this battery went into action within 250 yards of a Kentucky regiment, sheltered by a fence and cornfield, where it remained doing excellent service until ordered to change position. Officers and men could not behave better; more coolness could not be expected from old veterans than the officers and men of this battery displayed. They changed position four times under my own observation, and on each occasion its gallant commander displayed his perfect competency for the prominent part he acted in this, the severest part of this well-contested field.

At this period of the action the fire on MANNING's Battery and the Indiana regiment under command of Capt. NARLEY, was very close and severe—so much so that MANNING's Battery was compelled to fall back, which it did with considerable confusion, leaving one piece and caisson, the horses having either been killed or disabled. First Lieut. WHITCOMB, Thirtieth Massachusetts, gallantly dashed through the smoke of the enemy's musketry and succeeded in bringing off the caisson. The fearless Indianians secured the piece, and both were turned over to the battery on the field. Capt. MANNING quickly rallied his men and went into battery on the right of the Indiana Twenty-first, well supported on the right by the Vermont Seventh, Lieut.-Col. CALLUM, (Col. ROBERTS having been mortally wounded.) Here this battery did good service. In the meantime the enemy appeared in strong force directly in front of the Indiana Twenty-first, Vermont Seventh and Massachusetts Thirtieth. At one time these three brave regiments stood face to face with the enemy, within forty yards of each other. For full one hour the contest for this piece of woods was fierce. At one moment the rebel Tennesseeans would seem to have success on their side; the tide would then turn, and the brave Twenty-first Indiana and Thirtieth Massachusetts would exchange a yell with each other, quickly advance and drive the enemy back to the fence and into the cornfield. While this brisk work was going on directly in front, the undaunted TAULL, with his battery, was hotly engaged on the right with a full battery of the enemy that had cut its way through a belt of thick timber and approached within 150 yards. (This is supposed to have been STAUNT celebrated battery.) The Sixth Michigan, under Capt. CLARKE, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, moved up to the support of NIM's Battery in elegant order. Its assistance came most fortunately, for it was clear the enemy intended to outflank us at this point. Nobly did Col. CLARKE and his command discharge their duty here, as their list of killed and wounded show. This regiment did good service on more than one occasion this day. For individual acts of gallantry I refer the commanding officer to Col. CLARKE's report. At this juncture of the contest I ordered Lieut. TAULL to fire his three left pieces across the fronts of the Indiana Twenty-first, Massachusetts Thirtieth and Seventh Vermont. This was the turning point on the right wing. This galling fire of canister, with the terrible discharge of the regiments of musketry, effectually silenced the enemy's fire, and they withdrew again to the fields in the rear. For the valuable aid given by Lieut. BROWN [illegible] received our being punished on the right, I refer to Acting Lieut.-Col. CLARKE's report.

To the report of First Sergeant WM. CORUTH, commanding EVERETT's Battery marked G, I respectfully solicit the Colonel Commanding's attention. His battery did not form part of my command in the morning, but from the fact one section was sent to me afterward, and the other fact of its having been supported by troops from the right wing, (Twenty-first Indians,) accounts for his sending it through me. The number of dead in front of his position indicate the valuable aid his battery rendered on the left. There was very many acts of bravery which could not come under my own observation, therefore I respectfully solicit a careful perusal of the several reports made by the several commanders of regiments and batteries.

I cannot close this report without noticing the conduct of Capt. KELTY, of the Thirtieth Regiment, who fell at the head of his brave and active company of Zouaves; once before he had been sent forward to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, drew their fire, fell back with the same coolness and precision that he ever exhibited at drills. He was killed within fifty yards of the enemy's lines. His loss I feel specially and personally. Lieut. GARDENER, Company K, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, fell wounded severely, yet requested to be left on the field. The command of the Thirtieth Massachusetts fell on Major WHITTEMORE, by its Colonel being assigned to the command of the right wing, and most honorably did he acquit himself of his responsible duties. He was probably more frequently under my eye than any other officer in the wing, and circumstances requiring me to move his regiment more often, he displayed coolness, tact, and military knowledge throughout the day, which well fitted him to command in the field. As for the conduct of the officers and men of his regiment, I refer you to his minute and correct report.

I am specially indebted to the following officers, who served on my Staff during the day: Lieut. TENNEY, who made a reconnoissance by my order at the commencement of the action, was detailed to serve on the Commanding General's Staff. He fell severely wounded by the General's side in ten minutes after. Lieut. HOWE, my Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, also fell mortally wounded. Both of these officers was shot in the very thickest of the engagement.

First Lieut. C. A. R. DIMON, who acted through the balance of the day as Chief of my Staff, and Second Lieut. NORCROSS, also tendered me every possible aid in the transmittal of orders from one section of the field to another. Lieut. DIMON joined me after the action commenced from the hospital, where he had been confined for days.

Lieut. CLARKE, Sixth Michigan, also acquitted himself handsomely.

I should forget one obligation, did I fail in my report, to mention the conduct of Assistant-Surgeon A. F. HOLT. He was by my side constantly, when not engaged in his professional duties, ready to transmit any order, transport to the rear, as he did on several occasions, under a hot fire, on his own back, the wounded; or discharge any duty that would contribute toward the success of the day.

The enemy having retreated, I ordered the troops composing the right wing to take up a more desirable position out of the woods, near the Penitentiary grounds.

Respectfully submitted, to the Colonel commanding Army of Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed,) N. A. M. DUDLEY.
Colonel, Commanding Right Wing, Army of Baton Rouge.

[Official copy.]—C. A. K. DIMON, A. A. A. General.

### NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

#### A GREAT UNION MEETING.

In the New-Orleans *Delta* of Aug. 22 we find a report of agreat Union meeting which was held at Lyceum Hall on the evening preceding.

A little before 8 o'clock the meeting proceeded to an organization, by Col. T. B. THORPE proposing the following officers:

Col. J. M. C. BRADY, President; F. B. Earhart, Esq., Secretary. Vice-Presidents—John Sullivan, Jas. McGawley, B. Collins, J. O'Neil, D. S. Nugent, D. C. Woodruff, Patrick Sullivan, Henry McGuinn, Thos. Riley, H. Mahon, George Oakes, M. Gulius.

The officers were elected by acclamation, and the President, J. M. C. BRADY, then came forward and delivered an effective address, that was greeted with with great applause.

T. J. EARHART then introduced the following resolutions, which were moved and adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is only by the restoration of the authority of the United States that the laboring men of New-Orleans can expect remunerative labor.

*Resolved*, That fleeing from a Government of Oppression, we found under the authorities of the United States a home of plenty, political equality and social elevation, and we desire a restoration of the authority that gave us such unequal blessings.

*Resolved*, That in Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, we have found a friend to the workingman, a soldier of discipline, a supporter of the honor and glory of his country, and we thank the Federal authorities that he and his brave army came to our rescue from a rebellion started without cause and carried on for the benefit of persons whom we believe to be enemies of mankind.

Col. T. B. THORPE was then introduced and hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. Waiting until the noise had subsided, the gallant Colonel proceeded substantially to say:

He did not come here with the intention of speaking, and that he would much sooner have taken a back seat, but that he had been repeatedly urged to say something; but what he would say, would be short and brief. He stated that he had come here twenty-five years ago and had seen this city grow from a comparatively small village to be a princely metropolis. He had seen the levee, now a miserable ruin, covered with the produce of the Far West, which had enriched our merchant princes and made our laborers the happiest and freest men under the sun. This was then the city of JACKSON and of CLAY—that had thrived and prospered under the ever-honored Stars and Stripes. He came back recently after an absence of six years, and finds her sitting in sackcloth and ashes, her people starving and idle, and her great men degraded by the rebellion. They might talk about the strength of this rebellion, but he believed there were enough brave Irishmen in this very city to sweep Louisiana. If you do not restore the Union, what are your lives worth? Will you consent to hang around the City Hall begging for a day's work? Gen. BUTLER has done all for you that man can do. He has exhausted the means and the money at his command to relieve you. He has made the rich give a *little*, to keep the people from hunger, from those stores they spent with such a lavish hand to ruin the people.

Who should know this country better than the Irishmen? Has not England trampled down their sea-girt isle for centuries, and did they not come here to find open arms and happy homes to receive them, and would they desert it now? And is this great country to be trampled down in the same manner—the poor white man degraded for the sake of the everlasting nigger by a few rich men? What order was published in the *Picayune*, the *Delta*, the *True Delta*, and all the newspapers of New-Orleans by the rebel authorities? That no white man, no Irishman, should work on the levee, or on a steamboat. How dared they deny their right to honest labor? Why did they do it? Because, if they degraded them, if they saw your wives and children starving, they would be forced to enter their armies and be marched northward—to meet in deadly conflict their own countrymen fighting the battle of freedom. [Tremendous cheers.]

The speaker believed this country's salvation rested with the laboring men; they should, with a quickness of perception as if a knife had been stuck into them, know their deadly enemies to be the men that would, under any pretext, or under any subterfuge, degrade honest labor, and would trample them under foot—a man that would lower their status they should hate as their bitterest enemy. The speaker then referred to the many absurd stories put in circulation by designing men in relation to the meeting, and alluded, amidst loud laughter, to a story that had been industriously retailed by the quidnuncs—to the effect that all present were to be seized and enlisted. He did not come here to do any such thing. He came here to put a soul in them, if possible, to defy the devil; to knock the shackles off their arms; to tell them that with the working men of the country he could sweep the whole Confederacy and the British Lion they are so often trying to call in.

He proceeded to say that if they went to work under the protection of the American flag, some one steps up and whispers in their ear to beware, for next week England will intervene. In such a case, he told them to do what they should do and have a right to do—shut up the mouths of the libelers and villifiers of the Union. If some one sneaks up and tells them that RUGGLES, BRECKENRIDGE & Co. are coming down with a vast army of 250 men, let them answer there are 500 men working under the Surveyor, and they will sally forth with their shovels and clean them out.

When the rebellion was inaugurated—when it was *sprung* upon Louisiana—for she never *went* out, thank God—when the ordinance of secession was first read, this city was unexampled in prosperity. A system of internal improvements had been inaugurated, that would, in course of time, have given to every poor man in this city a little cottage in the suburbs, that he might leave to his children. *Now*, we cannot find a silver picayune. Before this war was inaugurated, men went about with bags of silver in their hands, begging people, for God's sake, to give them banknotes in exchange. There yet exists a statute compelling the employes of the city to receive one-half of their salaries in silver—it was actually a drug in the market. How much did they think old Jacob BARKER would ask now to exchange the same shinplasters for coin? [Loud laughter and applause.]

If these times were to return, he told them they must have peace, and we must silence those villainous scamps who prevent it by going about villifying all truth, all good and all honor. The people of the majority of the Southern States, if left free, would hail with joy the raising of the Stars and Stripes over them. The United States does not wish to *conquer* them. If she did, a million of armed men could not have been raised. She comes as a parent among her children; she appeals to you, her people; she wants you to range under her banner; she requires the strength of your moral support, and wishes to let the brave fellows who are fighting for her laws depart for their homes.

Col. THORPE sat down, amid loud and hearty cheering, and

Col. WHITE, of Jefferson City, next took the stand, and made a very effective speech, calling on those present never to forget their common country, but to ever remain faithful to the Constitution and liberty.

An out-door meeting was to progress simultaneously upon St. Charles-street. MADISON DAY presided, and addresses were made, and he as well as Judge HEISTAND and Dr. DOZIER, made addresses.

At the conclusion of the meetings, the band struck up a lively march, and proceeded, with the vast multitude, to the residence of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, where the most hearty cheers were given, the band at the same time playing "Hail to the Chief." Again the General was saluted with cheers. He finally came on the gallery of his residence, bowed two or three times and retired. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

As an evidence of the temper of the people, we give this incident. The street in front of the City Hall was densely packed for a square. Just before the speakers commenced, a couple of men in a buggy made a most outrageous attempt to break through the mass of people, the idea, no doubt, being to create an excitement. The guilty parties were quietly arrested and handed over to the police.

The *Delta* says, in noticing the meeting:

"We feel compelled, as an act of simple justice, to pay Col. THORPE a compliment, for the ability, perseverance and energy he has displayed in originating and carrying out the details of the great Union demonstration last night. And we also congratulate our city upon the possession of the patriotic men who so cordially sustained its objects by their presence and eloquence."

### ORDERS BY GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 284.—Whereas, LOUIS SCHOLL, late of New-Orleans, LA., having duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and joined the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and having lost his life in the late action at Baton Rouge, while bravely resisting the enemies of his country,

It is hereby ordered that the sum of $38, which should have been paid to him as advance bounty during his lifetime, and also whatever sum shall appear to be due upon the pay roll of his company, at the time of his decease, be paid to his mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHOLL, of Rousseau-street, New-Orleans.

And that hereafter, he having left no wife or child, the sum of $8 per month, which would become due to his mother, according to law, as his legal representative, be paid to her every two months.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Capt. JAMES F. MILLER having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. A. G. BOWLES as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 271.—During the absence of Maj. J. M. BELL, the duties of Judge of the Provost Court of New-Orleans will be resumed and performed by Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, of the Division Staff, and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly. By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 62.—Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY having entered upon his duties as Military Governor of Louisiana, all officers on duty in this city or in Algiers, except officers of the Division Staff, will report to Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General.

Gen. BIRGE will report for orders to Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

### THE PRICE OF BREAD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug. 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day ten dollars ($10) per barrel, bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Friday, 22d instant, as follows, until further notice:

Fifty ounces of bread for twenty cents.
Twenty-five ounces for ten cents.
Twelve ounces for five cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers,
and Assistant Military Commandant.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

### INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

The *Delta* publishes a batch of intercepted letters. One, dated at Camp Louisiana, somewhere in Virginia, and signed A. MORRIS FAHNESTOCK, says, under date of July 15:

"Don't believe the Northern accounts of the great battle. We killed and captured immense numbers of men, guns and muskets, besides invaluable stores of all kinds—commissary, ordnance, quartermaster's, &c.—besides pursuing the Federals forty miles. Gen. MAGRUDER is not a prisoner in their hands, as they report. What a remorseless set of liars they are. They dare not tell the North the naked truth. Intervention has been the subject of thought and the topic of conversation for some time. I do not put much faith in the idea, but feel that soon we shall have peace. Oh, what a blessed thing peace will be!

Yesterday evening Capt. HODGSON visited our camp. I saw him just as he was about to leave, and, going up to him, shook his hand cordially. He said: 'I have news for you, FAHNESTOCK. The *Picayune* has gone over to the Yankees, and its leaders are strongly Northern in tone, &c. I am sorry to tell it to you; but it is true—had it from the best of authority,' &c. I told him, indignantly, that it was not true; or at least if it were, that the proprietors of the paper had gone out of the firm. He could not answer as to that.

FRED, I am in the Southern army, fighting against the North—my birth-place. I fight on principle, and shall continue to lend my poor aid to this cause until we succeed, or till I die, if need be. I am fighting against those who were my friends. When I first came to live South, and even before, uncle gave me plainly to understand that he meant to start me in life, and handsomely at that. Of late, I have had better assurances than ever of it, and when I told uncle that my fate was linked to his and that of our cause, he told me I should never regret it. Through Uncle DICK, as I left him, I was told, in almost as many words, that uncle would now, more than ever, have my future at heart. Since being away from him, Uncle A. M.'s letters have been very encouraging. But what now? I have not heard from home for two months. Here news comes suddenly that the 'concern' has gone 'over to the Yankees.' Now, if that is so, unless Uncle had seceded from said 'concern' previously, it is plain that, to save his wealth, *he* also has 'gone' with it; and, too, just when we begin to see a bright glimmer of *peace* in the heretofore perfectly black horizon.

FRED, this hurts me. God grant I wrong Uncle by even supposing him to be false to the South. Perhaps he has transferred his property, or sold it, to some foreign subject, and then gone himself to Europe. I hope this may be so. If he *has* gone to the Federals, though, what a damper to my hopes and plans for life! In that event, I am without *that* 'start in life;' and if he has not disposed of his effects, all will be confiscated, reverting, of course, to the Confederate Government—unless, indeed, loyal *relatives* could claim *heirship* to it, as though he were dead.

Not that alone troubles me. Look at the dark shadow of *disgrace* which will rest upon my name for it, although having no share in it—all the time being engaged in battling against wrong and oppression from the North against my adopted country.

I had learned to love my Uncle with love like to that which a son should bear towards a father. Having, long ago, lost the confidence and affection of my own father, in time I learned to cling to Uncle, and feel that strong affection for him which is a parent's right.

Again, God grant that I wrong him in these thoughts, but I feel very bitterly the weight of grief which news like this has brought upon me."

Another letter, dated Tupelo Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, July 24, says:

"There is no way for me to get out of this place, (out of the army,) except by substitute. The company cannot offer more than one substitute a month, and Capt. SLOCUM makes us draw for the privilege. He must be physically sound. One substitute has already been accepted and the young man has been discharged; he had to pay $750 for him; costing him near a thousand before he was done. There is another member in camp who has the privilege for August. If I should get September and the month passes, and my man not on hand, my opportunity is lost. The month of September is open, when I will draw with a good many others. It is a slim chance at best, but the only way is to have my substitute *in camp*, where he will have to act with the company (as others have done) until I get the privilege of offering him. I have had opportunities at a thousand dollars, but of course could not act unadvised. If I had felt authorized to offer five or six hundred I am pretty certain I could have got one out of the many over-age, who have been discharged from the service. I had an opportunity at $300, and wrote to Mr. DABOW and Mr. JACKSON, at Jackson, to raise $200; having $100 from Mr. MAURY, total $300; but as soon as I found I could do nothing until September, I countermanded the $200. Oh, that I could be *free*, and no longer an *impressed soldier!*

We start in a very few days on a long march. It is supposed Chattanooga is our destination. I hate to go to that inhospitable country. We may go to Vicksburgh. I really hope so, as I can be near friends. If you can do it, send me a substitute. I will make no more efforts here, but will wait on you. Oh, tell me the highest limit you can give.

Twenty-five men have got their discharges on account of over-age. I notice all have accepted and gone home. Some five more were discharged on account of inability. Five have been detached as secretaries or clerks. Over thirty-five have slipped the noose in this way. It is not so disgraceful, after all, for me to get a substitute, for there are now five others who want substitutes, and two or three are likely to be discharged for inability.

The price of everything is enormous. We cannot go over a mile from camp without a permit, signed by the General. This is a virtual prohibition.

I am sorry I responded to BRATTLEBORO's call. As I feared has come to pass.

Still another letter, dated at Camp Louisiana, near Tupelo, July 25:

"I am now in Camp Louisiana, about sixty miles south of Corinth, where we have been recuperating an army exhausted by the constant duties and fatigue of watching the enemy at Corinth. You know we left or evacuated that death hole on the 29th May; so you see almost two months have elapsed. Our army is now in a state of good health and splendid discipline, and we will move very soon to checkmate BUELL, who threatens Rome, in the State of Georgia, with 40,000 men to back him. Gen. BRAGG now commands, as BEAUREGARD has resigned, which was fortunate for the country, as he cannot organize an army. It was a mob when he left it; now it is full of fire and spirit, owing to the iron rule of BRAGG, who will shoot a man if he steals a farmer's pig. Perhaps our destination may be to Chattanooga, which will be revisited under very different circumstances from the past.

The cause now is in a splendid progression to recognition, intervention, peace and independence by the Winter, or all the signs fail. The finances of the North exhibit the indubitable symptoms of the nearing overthrow of the Lincoln policy in the deject tone of their Press, the enormous premium of gold, the high advance in exchange, the exportation of specie abroad. These are the unerring indications that the confidence of the people in our subjugation is now and abandoned. I hope we will all live to enjoy the hard-earned blessings of our toil and the precious blood which has been expended. I prefer a thousand times to endure all the privations and perils of the service to die the thousand deaths of the cowardly miscreants of Louisiana of French extraction.

They are the disgrace of the army, and were sent home or disbanded, as they can do nothing but talk of home. BRAGG said the Orleans Guard were 'too nice to fight.' After their experience at Shiloh they were sent to Vicksburgh, from that place to Camp Moore, whence they stealthily crept into the city, one by one. We all pray that BUTLER will conscript them, and work them in cleaning the streets, with collars on their necks. Our company is greatly changed since it left; some have been detained to positions of ease in the army, others discharged for various causes. It is astonishing how the various diseases of young men in the army, apparently sound, develop themselves in the presence of an enemy, or whenever a long march is to be performed. Then it is that dysentery, sore feet, cramps in the stomach, prevail to a frightful extent. But so soon as danger is over, or the fatiguing march made, these unfortunate gentlemen have the most excellent appetites, and are most agile in all the exercises of peace."

### RAISING THE BLACK FLAG.

The *Delta* publishes the following note: "In the correspondence between Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, of the Confederate Army, and Col. PAYNE, of the United States forces, at Baton Rouge, it will be perceived that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE says that VAN DORN threatens to raise the black flag. That threat is wholly unnecessary, as the black flag has already been raised in this city under the authority of the Confederate General in command of this department, on the 28th of December, 1861, in the general review then held on Canal-street, when a black flag was paraded on Canal-street, in front of Major-Gen. LOVELL, Gov. MOORE and Gen. LEWIS, bearing the motto, 'We ask no quarters, and give none.' Thousands of persons now in this city saw that flag. G."

### SAM. HOUSTON.

The following appears in the *National Advocate:*

ST. ANDREW STREET, NEAR DRYADES, New Orleans, August 20, 1862.

SIR: I see that a number of papers report the death of SAM. HOUSTON, late Governor of the State of Texas. As I am lately from Galveston and Houston I can explain the probable cause of the report. In April last he was very ill from a cold; the steamer *Diana*, running from Galveston to Houston, passes his place, and one day brought the report of his death to Houston. The flags both in Houston and Galveston were at half mast, and his obituary appeared in the papers. The return trip of the boat brought a contradiction of the report, however, and I have seen him in Houston several times since. R. J. K.

### DISCOVERY OF ARMS.

*From the Delta, Aug. 21.*

A large number of Confederate muskets were yesterday found in Broad-street Canal, near St. Bernard-avenue. They are new, and are evidently a part of the United States muskets, Springfield make, that have been hidden away by the rebels for some future use. Gen. BUTLER's order has brought them out of the houses in which they were concealed, to be thrown into the canal. There were also the charred remains of a large number of muskets, the wood-work of which was destroyed, and the iron barrels, bent and out of shape, alone remaining.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieut. JAMES C. BIDDLE, the Aide-de-Camp of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, and who was a passenger going North in the *Sally Wood*, at the time of the destruction of that vessel by the guerrillas, is a paroled prisoner of war, at Vicksburg. He is permitted to go at large, and is staying at the house of the rebel Gen. SMITH.

EDWARD ROYAL, commonly called NED, has been arrested by Officer HIGGINS, on a charge of having, during the days of Confederate power, endeavored to get up a riot, having for its special object the killing of J. B. HUBBARD, a furniture dealer, whose store was situated at the corner of Perdido and Rampart streets. The charge is of course made by Mr. HUBBARD, who recently returned from an involuntary trip to the North, he having been warned to leave on account of his Union sentiments.

The Department of Pensacola has been taken from the Department of the South, and all the forces under Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD are placed under Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. J. P. SEARLS has been arrested by Officer FOLEY for circulating the report that Gen. BUELL had surrendered his whole command to Gen. BRAGG, which was considered hostile to the Union cause.

#### Address to Loyal Pennsylvanians.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday contains the *Address of the Union State Central Committee* to the loyal men of Pennsylvania, preparatory to the operations of the Autumn campaign. The document is replete with patriotic sentiments, sustaining the Union and the present Administration, urging the continuance of the war, and exhorting citizens, native and adopted alike, of all classes and parties, to throw aside all minor differences of opinion, and rally to the rescue of the Republic. The pith of this energetic appeal is contained in the paragraph we quote:

"The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider is *the danger to the Republic*. There is no prejudice or opinion that should not be postponed, and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert this common peril. The Convention from which the Committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward and sustain the candidates that Convention placed in nomination. We make this appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our national existence—who give an ardent and unquestioning support to the Administration—who sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war-making power—who see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty—and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the Executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who arrays his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the protection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, contrives to bring dishonor and defeat upon his country. These rebels and these traitors we are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle-field and at the ballot-box. The ballot-box is the great source of popular power. If beaten there, our victories will be fruitless, our sufferings unrewarded, our sacrifices barren, and the glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a dishonorable peace."

The nominees of the Union Party for State officers are Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County, for Auditor-General, and Hon. W. S. ROSS, of Luzerne, for Surveyor-General. The address is signed by CYRUS P. MARKLE, Chairman, and GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY and W. J. HOWARD, Secretaries of the Central Committee.

#### The New Nicaragua Route.

The fine new steamship *San Juan*, GEO. B. SLOCOMB, commanding, sailed hence for San Juan del Norte (Greytown) and the Lake of Nicaragua, yesterday, (30th.)

This steamship has been built and fitted with accommodations for the passenger business on the Lake Station of the new Nicaragua route, by her owners, the Central American Transit Company, under the direction of her present captain, who has had an experience of eight years on the Lake of Nicaragua. She has the capacity of carrying comfortably seven hundred passengers, all under cover, having two entire decks from stem to stern for their accommodation.

The upper deck has every comfort needed by ladies—berths, water-closets, washing places, and is strictly devoted to cabin passengers. The main deck is devoted exclusively to steerage passengers, and is provided with extensive accommodations for comfort and cleanliness, and the necessary privacy for female passengers especially. The lower cabin also belongs to the steerage, and is ventilated by a blower, which is worked by the engine of the steamer, by means of which a Northern temperature may be enjoyed in the tropics.

She has besides a capacity for freight of 200 tons, in addition to her full complement of passengers.

On her wheel-houses she carries the arms of Nicaragua, handsomely carved and painted—five volcanoes, with the rising sun and a liberty pole on the centre mountain. The whole is surrounded by mili- [illegible] of the Central American Transit Company.

#### The Missing Steamer Pacific.

A CLUE TO THE LOST VESSEL.

*From the Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 27.*

We were favored yesterday, by a reverend gentleman of this city, with an interesting document found by a *confrere* who sent it to our informant that its contents might be made public. The letter or document in question was found on Thursday last, 21st inst., by PERE PRAIN, while going from Escoumins to Tadousac. It is in the following terms:

"S. S. *Pacific*, latitude 49 52, N., longitude 34 42, W., April 12, 1856. At this time we are in imminent danger of sinking, with all on board, having sprung a leak during a furious gale on the 9th; the fires are put out and we cannot float more than half an hour. This will be of interest to those who have friends on board, therefore, whoever finds it, pray publish. May God have mercy on us all, in an hour we shall be in eternity. Adieu to the world, it is mine no more.

R. JOHNSTON."

Such are the contents of the note, which, when found, was inclosed in a bottle. It is, of course, impossible to pronounce, with any degree of certainty, as to whether the letter is genuine. If not, however, it must be admitted that it is decidedly a good counterfeit. The paper—a sheet of small-sized note—on which it is written, bears traces of water, and the writing is considerably blurred. A portion of the sheet has actually moulded away, but the ink appears quite fresh and distinct. This, however, would be easily accounted for by the fact of its having been placed in an air-tight vessel. The hand in which the above lines are traced is large, and although irregular, and bearing the appearance of having been written under intense nervous excitement, is nevertheless the writing of a person of education.

On referring to the volume of the *Morning Chronicle*, for 1856, we find in the issue of the 28th of March (the *Pacific* being at the time about two months out) a list of her passengers and crew, professing to be correct, and in this list the name of "R. JOHNSTON" does not appear. This circumstance, however, is not sufficient of itself to condemn the document as a hoax, as it is well known that omissions frequently occur in the passenger-lists of the ocean steamers—omissions which chiefly come to light when accidents occur, and the minutiæ of the roll of those on board becomes of great interest.

We, therefore, give the above "message from the sea" for what it is worth. Whether actually genuine or not, the circumstances under which it would appear to have been written, and the circumstantial details which it contains as to the position of the vessel, would seem at first sufficiently authentic to give rise to wide speculation.

#### Fortifying Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 29.

Gen. ROSSEAU has arrived and taken command of this post. Strong fortifications commanding this city have been erected. The rebels have evacuated Chattanooga and gone to Knoxville.

No Northern mails have yet arrived.

Morison's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose a stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

### DIED.

BOYLE.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM W. BOYLE, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas L. Parker, No. 166 East 50th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COVELL.—In Galway, Saratoga County, on Saturday, Aug. 23, after a long period of great suffering, in an unwavering faith in Christ, Mrs. LORANA CHURCHILL, wife of Rev. Lemuel Covell, of this City.

DEAN.—On Friday, Aug. 29, CAROLINE, wife of Edward B. Dean, of this City.

The funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FARRELL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 30, ELIZA FARRELL, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 175 East 17th-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug

## CURIOSITIES FROM THE CENSUS.

### Orthographical Eccentricities—Human Fertility—Unusual Names—Oddities Generally.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The Census of 1860, as taken by the several Marshals, gives numerous illustrations of the kind of men that were usually appointed by the now defunct Democracy, to fill those important offices. Some of them exhibited a style of orthography quite original—so much so, that specimens from their schedules of returns will be of interest to the general reader; therefore I present the following, gleaned from their original work:

MARSHAL'S ORTHOGRAPHY—PROPER NAMES.

Rastis, Jorge, Israile, Emirson, Ruchaile, Suffiah, Liddy, Anny, Bella, Ciris, Meriah, Liddyan, Osker, Sharlot, Sustha, Absylum, Patterick, Elizandrew, Henry Etta, Nutan, Orissiah, Jeromb, Body, Sinthy, Rebekkah, Cristafer, Emla.

ORTHOGRAPHY, AND OTHER PECULIARITIES OF NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Phisition, Phision, Macanic, Phycian, Counsoler at Law, Parper, Gentlewoman, Gentlelady, Maid, Old Gentleman, Wife, Governess, Widdow, Weelright, Tayleres, Lives at home, Decripid, Work in Gass, Astrologer, Archatect, Farmer, Minister, Old Baptist, Shoomaker, Mashenist, Aprintes, Whealright, Housetender, Teacher of Sholes, Insain, Mind impared, Mashenest, Ingenier, Stuck by Litening.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND OTHER PECULIARITIES OF BIRTHPLACES.

Massachesusetts, Tenisee, Sexiny, Sele of Whyte, Maine, Rhodes Island, Mass; Wailes, Meriland, Jerminy, Prushue, Misurah, Novecosia, Prucia, Ger.; Pencilvana, N. J., Brooklin; Mane, Measota, Urope, York stait, Newjirsey, Soway, Sandermingo, Massaychusets, Ingland, Ostra, Prutia, Giorgia, Mayerland, Missipia, Merolan, Denemarch, Irland, South Caraliny, Farance, Delleware.

It is not alone from the ruder population of the distant West or from the South that these curiosities are gathered, but every State is responsible for its share. Even near the Athens of America, and in the same town, with the most celebrated *Alma Mater* upon this Continent—the Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass—there was found one Democrat who perpetrated the following: "New-Jersey, N. Y.;" "Maryland, Va.;" "Portugal, Spain;" thinking New-Jersey was in New-York, &c.

The Marshal in Ross County, Ohio, has given among the list of nativities in that County, "Nix Cum Rous," and "In the Moon," and this may account somewhat for the number of *luna*-tics of this generation.

Harlan Leaf, of Montgomery County, Penn., had three daughters, named Rose, Lilly and May, and by this time, it is presumed, there is an Olive Leaf added to the savory home.

To show that there are men of *letters* coming upon the stage in the Southern States as well as the North, this item is given. Martin Workman, of St. Clair County, Alabama, has two sons, named Littleton A. F. M. Workman and John W. M. L. Workman, and in Russell County, of the same State, is a child one year old named E. V. L. T. J. S. R. P. Nolen. Geo. Jems, of Tallapoosa County of the same State, has three sons—triplets—14 years old, all living and doing well.

A woman in Pennsylvania, 27 years old, has nine children, all living. A family named Kelly, in Delaware County, of the same State, have had *three triplets*, but two years apart. In Jackson Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, there were eight idiots out of a population of 1,600, or one to 200, and in Waynesboro County, of the same State, out of a population of 1,200, there were 55 widows or one to 22. It should be recollected that these figures were obtained in 1860, before any of the results of the present war had been felt.

In Arostook County, Maine, a Mr. Thiboreau has 17 sons and 10 daughters all living, and all by one wife, who is yet by no means an "old woman."

Joseph Wintertice, of Missouri, was born in Ohio. His first child was born in Louisiana, his second in Missouri, his third in Illinois, his fourth in Ohio, his fifth in Missouri, and his sixth in Pennsylvania.

Among the causes for imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Baltimore, SAMUEL GREEN is given as convicted for having an "Abolition book in possession."

The Siamese twins live in Surry County, N. C., and when the census was taken, in 1860, the following facts were obtained:

ENG BUNKER was then 49 years old, and his wife, LAURAH, was 40 years old. The names and ages of his children were: KATE, aged 17; JULIA, aged 16; STEPHEN J., aged 14; JAMES, aged 13; PATRICK, aged 12; WILLIAM C., aged 6; FRED., aged 5; and RAZILLA, aged 1. His real estate was valued at $1,100, and his personal estate at $16,000, including 16 slaves.

CHANG BUNKER was also 49 years old, and his wife, ADELAIDE, was 37. Their wives are sisters. The following is the list of their children: JOSEPHINE, aged 17 years; CHRIS. W., aged 15; NANCY, aged 13; MARY, aged 11; VICTORIA, aged 9; LOUISE, aged 6; and ALBERT, aged 3. The value of his real estate was $6,000, and his personal estate $12,000, including 12 slaves.

At the conclusion of each schedule, the Marshal usually adds his certificate duly signed, and the following is a verbatim copy of one of them:

I hereby certify that those Returns were made according to my Oath and the Instructions, to the best of my knoinge and belief.

JOHN KNOTH, A. M.,
Plymouth, Wayne, Mich.

These are but a few pebbles from that mass of material that has already cost nearly three years of hard labor. The work has been conducted with the usual dispatch, and it is expected that in a few months more a complete compilation will be ready for the public, *minus* a few such curiosities as the above.

WATERLOO.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### DEATH OF DANIEL DONOVAN.

#### Meeting of the Several Fire Boards and their Action Thereon.

DANIEL DONOVAN, for several years an Assistant Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, and for ten years prior to his election to that office an active member and Foreman of Engine Company No. 35, died at his residence in this City on Thursday.

In consequence of a call issued by Chief DECKER, a meeting of the Board of Firemen and Engineers was held on Friday night, at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, at which the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, viz.:

*Whereas*, The Angel of Death has once more sounded his dread alarm at the portals of our institution, and summoned to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns" our well-beloved friend and associate, Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN; and

*Whereas*, The grief-inspiring event demands from us a suitable record of the feelings of sorrow engendered in our hearts by the loss of one whom we delighted to honor while living, and who, now that he is "not of earth," it is our sad privilege to mourn; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN we have been deprived of the valuable counsel, able assistance and endeared presence of one who, during his connection with the Fire Department, by the possession and exercise of all the attributes that mark the man, won for himself a conspicuous position in its front rank; the duties of which he ever performed in a manner at once able to himself and creditable to the whole body; and be it

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the death of our late friend and companion, DANIEL DONOVAN, and we beg leave to tender our sympathy and condolence to his relatives and more immediate friends, and although his mortal remains are about to be committed to the dust, and we shall see his manly form no more among us, we can console ourselves with the reflection that his spirit is now in a better world, while the memory of his many virtues will be long cherished in our hearts.

*Resolved*, That the members of this body, together with the companies they respectfully represent, attend the funeral of our deceased associate, and that the various apparatus and places of deposit of the Department be draped with mourning emblems for the term of thirty days.

*Resolved*, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Sunday papers, and that a copy, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer, Chairman.
HENRY A. THOMAS, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. W. H. STODDER, of Hose Company No. 36, the following was offered and adopted as part of the preceding resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Fire Department meet to attend the funeral of the late Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN, on Sunday, Aug. 31, at 12½ o'clock P. M., in Duane-street, right resting on Centre-street, the various companies wearing their respective badges, the officers with their trumpets draped in mourning, the Chief and Assistant Engineers acting as Marshals, and the fire-alarm bells be tolled during the solemnities, the Fire Department banner to be placed in charge of Engine No. 14; and the Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the officers of the Fire Department Fund, and the Exempt Firemen's Association be invited to unite with the Department in the funeral solemnities.

Chief DECKER, in an affecting speech, spoke at some length concerning the deceased, and gave much interesting matter concerning his connection with the Department, after which the meeting adjourned.

After which a special meeting of the

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

was held, at which were present Chief DECKER and Assistants KINGSLAND, WEST, BRICE, LAND, PERLEY, HACKETT, MCCOSTA and BATES, and the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas* It has pleased the all-wise and infinite Father to remove from our midst, in the person of DANIEL DONOVAN, a valued friend and an efficient co-laborer, and from the Fire Department of the City of New York one of its most able members, and one who for sixteen years, in varied capacities, has faithfully served its interests; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the Board of Engineers, painfully mindful of our affliction, do not forget the family of the deceased, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, wearing the usual badge of mourning and carrying our staff draped in crape.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Sunday papers.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
JOS. A. PERLEY, Secretary *pro tem*

### Another Iron-Clad.

On Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, the United States iron-clad gunboat *Passaic*, which has been known as "Ericsson Battery No. 2," (*the Monitor* being *Number One*,) was successfully launched at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint. As the affair had been advertised to come off, a considerable assemblage was present. The navy was pretty largely represented. Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Commodore RINGGOLD, of the *Sabine*: Rear-Admiral GREGORY, General Superintendent of Iron Naval Vessels; Chief-Engineer STIMERS, the superintendent of the machinery of the new iron-clads; Naval-Constructor POOK, Gen. HALL, Mr. CUSHMAN and Mr. QUINTARD, were on the platform. Mrs. STIMERS, wife of Chief-Engineer STIMERS, christened the craft, but was too nervous to stand on the ship, and broke the bottle of champagne from the platform, amid tumultuous applause. Mr. STIMERS acted as Master of the Ceremonies in the most polished manner.

The *Passaic* is an iron-clad steam gunboat, 1,000 tons burden. She is 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, 12 feet deep; draws 7 feet of water now, and will draw 9½ feet when laden. These figures would give a good idea of a wooden ship; they can convey no impression of this one. She looks like a barge, with a sloping house on deck. She is as thick as two ordinary vessels. The width of iron, which is laid on a hull of extraordinary strength, is five inches. The turret is covered by wedges twice as heavy, being no less than eleven inches thick. The mail covers the entire craft, and goes beyond the bow, where it becomes a ram. It also extends 32½ feet—or half the entire draft of the vessel—below the water line. In action, then, a ball cannot strike an exposed part, because there is no part exposed. Even the prow or ram might be broken clean off without serious damage to the vessel. Under each deck beam of the forward part of the vessel, from turret bulkhead, there are three rows of stanchions of 2¾-inch round bar iron, fastened by one-inch bolts. Aft of the turret bulkhead there is only one central row of stanchions.

Rope stanchions are placed around the vessel at intervals of ten feet, made of wrought iron, with an eye at the top for receiving the rope rail. A series of powerful strong bolts are also introduced all round the vessel.

The vessel is provided with six water-tight compartments, connected with each other with suitable doorways. They are formed of half-inch plates, butt-jointed and rivited flush.

The turret is 21 feet internal diameter. The plates, which are 11 feet thick, are applied in 20 sections, and joined vertically in such a manner that there is only one joint at any one place. The turret-plates rest on a flat ring, made of composition metal 1½ inches thick and 12 inches wide, provided with a vertical flange on the inside, 2½ inches high, 1½ inches thick. The top of the turret is formed of wrought-iron plates, ½ inch thick, resting on forged beams and railway bars, placed three inches apart inside the turret. Certain portions of these plates are perforated with holes one inch in diameter. In the centre of this plating, a circular aperture will be made six feet in diameter, over which the pilot-house, of equal diameter, is to be placed.

The armament will, of course, be in the turret, which is intended for two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. The machinery will consist of two engines, which are on board. They were built at the Delamater Iron Works, and have cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and 22 inches stroke.

The blower-engines and blowers are of greater size than those of the *Monitor*, and instead of being placed in the engine-room, are applied under the turret, for the purpose of drawing down the cold air through the turret-roof, and forcing it into the boiler-room, and other parts of the vessel.

Two boilers, on MARTIN'S plan, are attached, of 10 feet face, 9 feet 3 inches high, and 12 feet 6 inches long, with three furnaces in each. These boilers rest on 16-inch floor-plate, felled and leaded, and furnished with all approved appurtenances. The propeller is made of cast-iron, 12 feet in diameter, with 16 feet pitch.

The *Passaic* cost $400,000, which is the price to be paid for all her sister ships. The next to be launched will be the *Montauk*, now known as *Monitor No. 3*.

After the launch, the party adjourned to the office of Mr. ROWLAND, where a *recherché dejeuner* was in readiness. Among the toasts proposed were those of Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Mr. STIMERS and Mr. ROWLAND, which were acknowledged in fitting terms by those gentlemen. There were several ladies present, the greater portion of them being female friends of naval officers.

The names of the other two vessels building at Greenpoint are:

*Montauk*, Ericsson Battery No. 3.
*Catskill*, Ericsson Battery No. 4.

Work on both these is progressing, and they will soon be ready for launching. The *Passaic* will be reported ready for sea in ten days.

### The New Vanderbilt.

Captain DEGROOT'S new steamer, now building at the shipyard of Mr. ALLISON at Jersey City, is to be constructed in a very substantial manner. She is to be iron-strapped, her hull to be fitted with water-tight compartments, and thirty feet of solid timber to be placed in her bows.

Her engine (now building in Jersey City) is to be of great strength and a model of its kind. The finishing and furnishing will be executed in the most elaborate and elegant manner, and everything tending to comfort, elegance and safety will be combined. She will be suitable for ocean or river purposes. It is expected that she will be ready to launch some time in September.

She is to be named the *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, after the brother of Commodore VANDERBILT.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Wm. N. Simpkins and Gilbert Bain, to the First Precinct; Jeremiah Teahan, to the Second Precinct, and Jacob P. Hoffner, to the Twenty-third. *Resignations*—George Rowland, of the First; Martin P. Fogle, Patrick Oates, Bartholomew Griffin, Geo. W. Bentley and Wm. A. Halleck, of the Third; John D. Arthur, of the Sixth; Henry C. Raymond, of the Sixteenth; Fred. Von Prubargh, Twenty-ninth, and Wm. Maguire, of the Broadway Squad. These resignations are all made by men who have volunteered in the Metropolitan Guard for the purpose of serving their country. Their situations will be reserved for them. Sergeant Hugh Monahan, of the Tenth, doorman; Joseph Tower, of the Forty-fifth, and Patrick White, of the Forty-second, have resigned for other reasons.

THE MURDER IN ESSEX-STREET.—JACOB WEILER, the husband, who was committed to the Tombs upon the Coroner's warrant, charged with having caused the death of his wife by shooting her through the heart, at No. 154 Essex-street, a few nights since—an account of which has been heretofore published in the TIMES—was, yesterday, released on bail. His counsel, Messrs. HOWE & WHITMORE, say that the evidence in the case was sufficient to justify them in making an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Friday evening, a man named MICHAEL GALLAGHER was accidentally run over, and instantly killed, by car No. 88 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Sixth-avenue. Those who witnessed the accident say that no blame could be attributed to the driver. Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest upon the body to-day. The wheels of the car passed over the neck of the deceased.

BARNUM YET LIVES.—Mr. BARNUM, in an elaborate advertisement, mentions to the public that for one week more they can see the antagonistic attractions of TOM THUMB and GROSER A. NUTT. The Aquaria are yet the chief attractions of the Museum, made so by the creative hand of the Omnipotent, and appropriately described by the naturalist, DAMON.

A CASE OF CIGARS STOLEN.—A man who gave his name as JOHN LANNIGAN, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs yesterday, upon a charge of having stolen a case of cigars, valued at $75, from a guest at French's Hotel. The accused was committed for trial in default of bail.

MAJ. TROTTER AT HOME.—Maj. F. E. TROTTER, One Hundred and Second Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., arrived in town yesterday. Maj. TROTTER was wounded twice in the fight with Stonewall JACKSON, near Culpepper, and is now at home on furlough from the War Department.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Weekly Report to Aug. 29, 1862:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on Aug. 22 | 212 | 266 | 478 |
| Admitted to Aug. 29 | 32 | 22 | 54 |
| Discharged, cured or relieved | 58 | 53 | 112 |
| Died | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Remaining at date | 176 | 233 | 409 |

Males 385—females 24.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN—ENLISTMENTS IN THE EMPIRE BRIGADE—THE OTHER REGIMENTS RAISING IN BROOKLYN, &c.—The news received yesterday of the defeat of the rebels at Bull Run had the most enlivening effect. The excitement was intense. All the military headquarters were crowded with persons anxious to hear the latest intelligence. The square about the City Hall was thronged. A large number of men enlisted in consequence of the good news, and Col. JOURDAN'S regiment of the Empire Brigade was nearly filled under the impulse of the hour. Only a few men are now wanted to fill the regiment to the minimum standard, and in three days from this time there will be one thousand men in the ranks. The tents are all up on the parade-ground at East New-York, and the men have taken possession. They are well satisfied with the arrangements.

The Senatorial Regiment, under command of Col. ANTHONY CONE, is full. They are encamped in the City-park, near the Navy-yard. Those in uniform are in quarters, and those not in uniform are sent to camp as soon as they are clothed. The regiment will be ready to march next week.

The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment is progressing finely. One recruiting office was opened at No. 13 (Low's Buildings) Court-street, opposite the City Hall, yesterday morning, and before night upward of seventy-men were enlisted. Company B obtained eighteen men during the afternoon. The officers of this company are: Captain, THOMAS J. CORNELL, of the Forty-third Precinct police; First-Lieutenant, WM. B. BOERUM, Justice of the Second District; Second-Lieutenant, CHARLES S. FROST, of the Detective office.

The following is an account of the checks cashed for bounties at the Mechanics' Bank for the week ending Aug. 30:

Monday, Aug. 25.. 114 checks, amounting to $6,840
Tuesday, Aug. 26.. 229 checks, amounting to 13,740
Wednesday, Aug. 27.. 357 checks, amounting to 21,420
Thursday, Aug. 28.. 259 checks, amounting to 15,540
Friday, Aug. 29.. 360 checks, amounting to 21,600
Saturday, Aug. 30.. 375 checks, amounting to 22,500

Totals.....1,694 checks, amounting to $101,640
Week end'g Aug. 23, 1,023 checks, amounting to 61,380

Totals.....2,717 checks, amounting to $163,020

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 187, of which 102 were males and 85 females. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 37; convulsions and marasmus, 18 each; debility, congestion of the brain, and diarrhœa, 11 each; consumption, 14; croup, 7; dysentery, 6; hemorrhage of the bowels, typhoid fever and diphtheria, 5 each; bronchitis and hooping cough, 4 each; disease of the heart, 3; measles, cholera morbus, premature birth, nervous fever, softening of the brain, 2 each, &c. Under one year of age, 66.

CONGREGATION BAITH ISRAEL.—To-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., the newly-elected Synagogue for the Congregation Baith Israel, corner of Boerum and State streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated to public worship. Rev. Dr. RAPHALL and Rev. S. M. ISAAC will deliver the addresses in English, and prayers and songs will be given by Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, assisted by a choir and full orchestra. The occasion, which is one of rare interest, will amply repay a visit.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Injunction to Restrain Tenant from Underletting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

*Crippen* vs. *Hamilton*.—The defendant hired of plaintiff a furnished dwelling house, and, it is alleged, that the lease contained a covenant on the part of the defendant that he should not underlet the premises without the lessor's written consent. The house and furniture were valued at $18,000; and it is now alleged that the defendant threatened to let the property in violation of the agreement unless the sum of $17,000 was paid to him.

The plaintiff now applies, on this statement of facts, for an injunction order to restrain the defendant from letting the premises.

The Judge granted the order.
Edwin James for plaintiff.

### Court Notice.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Judge DALY will sit as Surrogate through the month of September, opening each day at 12 o'clock.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

*Butler* vs. *Fears*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
*Wilson* vs. *Pettebone and Others*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
*Ward* vs. *Beebe*, &c.—Motion denied.
*Dusart* vs. *Delacroix*.—Bill taxed at $75.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monorief.

*Galligan* vs. *Pfeiffer*.—Order granted.
*Sinclair* vs. *Quiner*, &c.—Order granted.
*Hobbs* vs. *Debois*.—Order granted.
*Dodge Executor*, &c. vs. *Tiers*, &c.—Order granted.
*The President*, &c., *of the Manhattan Bank* vs. *Litelfield*.—Order granted.
*Brown* vs. *Squire*, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30, 1862.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg. | 101½ | 1050 Erie Railway | 38⅜ |
| 25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou. | 101¾ | 40 do | 38⅝ |
| 20,000 do | 101¾ | 500 do | 38⅝ |
| 93,000 do | 101⅝ | 300 Erie R. Preferred | 69 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Cou. | 99¼ | 230 do | 69⅛ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou | 90⅜ | 200 do | b30 69¼ |
| 20,000 Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ cent. Notes | 104⅜ | 30 do | 68⅞ |
| 2,000 do. ind. small | 102½ | 5 Hudson R. Railroad | 52¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. C | 99⅛ | 200 do | b10 53 |
| 11,000 U. S. 5th Dm'nd. Nts. | 108 | 37 Harlem Railroad | 53 |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 51 | 50 Harlem R. Pref | 16¼ |
| 1,000 Virginia St. 6s | 56 | 200 Reading R | 40⅞ |
| 3,000 Mo. State 6s | 47½ | 200 do | b60 62 |
| 10,000 do | 47½ | 50 Mich. Cen. R | b30 62 |
| 3,000 Cal. State 7s | 99⅜ | 200 do | 69 |
| 1,000 E. 2d M. Bds. '79 | 110⅜ | 200 do | 69¾ |
| 3,000 E. 5th M. Bs. '88 | 88 | 350 do | s10 69¾ |
| 13,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83 | 104½ | 300 Mich. So. & N. I. R. | 69¾ |
| 3,000 H. Rd. 3d m. Bds | 85 | 100 do | 31⅞ |
| 3,000 M. C. 8 ₱ cl m S F B. | 111½ | 600 do | b60 32 |
| 3,000 do | 112 | 100 do | 31⅞ |
| 10,000 C. B. R. 8 ₱ ct. Bds | 112 | 175 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. | b10 31⅞ |
| 1,000 Goshen Branch Bds | 101 | 50 do | 63⅜ |
| 2,000 C. & N. W. 2d m. | 31½ | 150 do | b30 63⅜ |
| 1,500 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m. | 96 | 250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 63¾ |
| 10,500 do | 96⅜ | 25 do | 62¾ |
| 5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m. | 92 | 50 Cle., Col. & Cin. R. | 125 |
| 15,000 Tol. & Wab. 2dm. | 72 | 900 Cle. & Pitts. R | 26 |
| 5,000 Mil. & P. du C. Im. | 96 | 200 do | 25½ |
| 5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. | 83½ | 800 do | b60 25½ |
| 2,000 do | 83 | 300 do | b60 26¾ |
| 5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M. | 61½ | 100 Gal. & Chicago R. | 72¾ |
| 1,000 C. & To. S. F. Bs. | 96¾ | 425 do | 73 |
| 20 Bank of America | 107 | 50 do | 72⅝ |
| 30,000 American Gold | 115¾ | 1800 Clev. & Tol. R. | 53⅝ |
| 38,000 do | 115⅝ | 300 do | s10 53⅝ |
| 7 Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 100¼ | 200 do | 53⅝ |
| 50 Pacific Mail S. Co. | 111 | 150 Chi. & Rock I R. | 68 |
| 75 do | s15. 111 | 250 do | 67⅞ |
| 50 do | 111¾ | 50 do | b10 68 |
| 100 do | s15. 111¾ | 50 Del., L. & Wes'n R. | 99¾ |
| 110 do | 111½ | 250 Pitts., F. W. & C. R. | 41 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s15. 94 | 100 do | b10 41 |
| 450 do | 94¼ | 54 do | 40⅝ |
| 50 do | s10 94 | 33 Rome & W. R. | 70 |

SATURDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day recovered the decline of yesterday afternoon—the War news being esteemed more encouraging. A fair average business was done at the early Board, (and only Board on Saturday in the Summer months,) well distributed over the list of Bonds and Shares. After the Board, on the Street, as usual of late, about 12½ or 1 o'clock, adverse rumors were again circulated to the prejudice of the National army in Virginia, which for the moment depressed the bidding prices, but without inducing any considerable sales. The Brokers held an informal meeting in their Board-room at 2½ P. M., when the feeling was firmer than on the Street, and the bidding higher than on the printed sales at the morning session.

After the Brokers returned to the Street, the news of the great battle of Bull Run was made public, and upon this the market rapidly advanced, and at 4½ o'clock closed with much firmness, about as follows, compared with Friday:

| | Friday. | Sat. | | Friday. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 93⅜ | 94½ | Hudson | 52½ | 53 |
| Erie | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | Pacific | 111 | 111⅜ |
| Erie Preferred | 69¼ | 69¼ | Panama | 139 | 140 |
| Rock Island | 67⅛ | 68 | Missouris | 47¾ | 47⅜ |
| Galena | 72⅝ | 73 | Tennessees | 50¾ | 51 |
| Mich. Central | 68½ | 69⅛ | U. S. 5s, 1874 | 90¾ | 90⅜ |
| Mich. Southern | 31¾ | 32¼ | U. S. 6s, 1881 | 101 | 101⅜ |
| Mich. Guaranteed | 44 | 44 | U. S. Notes, C. H. | 103½ | 107⅜ |
| Illinois Cen | 62⅜ | 63 | 7 3.10 ₱ cts. | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Toledo | 53½ | 54¼ | Bills on Lond'n | 107⅞ | 107⅜ |
| Reading | 60⅜ | 61⅛ | Gold | 116¼ | 116⅜ |

The following were the bids for the Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 100⅜ | Commerce | 91¾ |
| Merchants | 100 | Bank of the Republic | 90 |
| Union | 99 | Metropolitan | 98 |
| America | 107⅜ | Marine | 107 |
| Phœnix | 102 | Park | 107 |
| State of New-York | 93 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 111 | T. H. & Alton, seconds | 92 |
| N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76 | 113 | L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds. | 23 |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 109 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 94¼ |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 110⅜ | Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex. | 80 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 104⅜ | Chi. & N. W. firsts | 70⅜ |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 88 | Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass. | 52 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77 | 89⅜ | Chi. & N. W. seconds | 31 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 110 | Chi. & N. W. thirds | 80 |
| Hudson seconds, s. f., '86 | 109 | Tol. & Wabash firsts | 92 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 94 | Tol. & Wab. seconds | 72 |
| Hudson convert., '67 | 90 | Gal. & Chi. firsts | 104⅜ |
| Harlem firsts, '69-'72 | 109⅜ | Gal. & Chi. seconds | 104 |
| Harlem seconds, '64 | 102⅜ | Chi. & R. I. firsts | 103 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 85 | Clev. & Tol. s. f. | 96¼ |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72 | 109 | Pitts. F. W. & Chi. lsts. | 96⅜ |
| Mich. Cen. m. f. 8 ₱ c. '82 | 111⅜ | Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds. | 81 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. lsts | 112 | Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds. | 61 |
| Mich. South. 7 ₱ c. 2ds | 89⅜ | Clev. & Pitts. firsts | 96¾ |
| N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 | 101 | Clev. & Pitts. fourths. | 60 |
| M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c | 102⅜ | | |

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, during the month of August:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1, 1862, by balance | | $359,207 51 |
| Receipts during the month: | | |
| On account of Customs | $4,868,940 00 | |
| On account of Patent Fees | 4,588 85 | |
| On account of Post-office Department | 215,532 65 | |
| On account of Loans | 9,565,837 10 | |
| On account of Miscellaneous and Transfers | 10,260,503 56 | $24,715 401 56 |
| Total | | $25,074,609 07 |
| Payments: | | |
| Debit Balance | $2,458,134 48 | |
| Treasury Drafts | 22,643,558 27 | |
| Post-office Drafts | 186,318 88 | $25,288,011 63 |
| Aug. 30, 1862, debit balance | | $213,402 55 |
| By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts | $9,559,590 46 | |
| By Receipts during the Month | 15,356,087 41 | $24,915,677 87 |
| To payments | | 14,851,512 75 |
| Balance | | $10,064,165 12 |
| By Balance, Cr., Interest Account | | $640,359 20 |
| By Appropriation | | 1,200,000 00 |
| Total | | $1,840,359 20 |
| To Payments | | 889,172 03 |
| Balance | | $951,187 17 |
| By Receipts for Customs in August, 1862 | | $4,868,940 00 |
| By Receipts for Customs in August, 1861 | | 178,481 34 |
| Increase in August, 1862 | | $4,690,458 66 |
| By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office | | $95,434 77 |
| By Coin Received during the Month | $325,431 21 | |
| By Fine Bars Received during the Month | 83,358 72 | 408,789 93 |
| Total | | $504,224 70 |
| To Payments in Coin | $323,204 94 | |
| To Payments in Fine Bars | 48,241 57 | 401,446 51 |
| Balance | | $102,778 19 |
| By Funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office | $11,403,772 97 | |
| By Funds in hand, in Assay Office | 56,917 55 | $11,460,690 52 |
| By Fine Bars in Assay Office | 46,379 03 | |
| By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office | 202,513 00 | 248,892 03 |
| Total | | $11,709,582 55 |
| Less Overdraft and Due Depositors | | 699,006 28 |
| Balance | | $11,010,526 27 |

The following is a statement of deposits at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 30, 1862:

*Deposits of Gold.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $20,000 |
| Foreign Bullion | 34,000 |
| United States Bullion | 350,000-$404,000 00 |
| *Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.* | |
| Foreign Coins | $13,000 |
| Foreign Bullion | 3,980 |
| United States Bullion (contained in Gold) | 4,500 |
| Old Coins | 500 |
| Washoe | 20—$22,000 00 |
| Total deposits, payable in Bars | 88,000 |
| Total deposits, payable in Coins | 338,000-$426,000 00 |
| Gold Bars Stamped | 396,003 46 |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage | 324,144 38 |

## DRY GOODS.


**MOSQUITO NETS**
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

**R. H. MACY.**
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

**GRAND OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS** FOR 1862—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, Madame DEMOREST'S magasin des modes, No. 473 Broadway, and No. 27 East 14th-st.—New patterns of the Paris fashions; cloaks in great variety, new and elegant sleeves, waists, wrappers, capes, jackets, sacks, &c., &c., with new and beautiful patterns for misses and boys, of all ages. The "Mirror of Fashion," ready Sept. 1.

**LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH** for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

**NOTICE.**—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.


## INSTRUCTION.


**MISS HAINES**
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 16 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

**MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,**
NO. 20 EAST 26TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be to town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS'**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN**, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S**
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

**MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S**
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive

## FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby requested, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and the interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

AUG. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

## SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the inspectors as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 24th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. [Signed] A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CAULDWELL and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a judgment order and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 26, 1862, I, the subscriber, the receiver therein and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts, & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the debts, good-will, property, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, of the copartnership firm of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business as newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, (49) nine dollars per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.

M. A. FINNELL, Patentee,
No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Fort Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. | 10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.) |

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION LINE TO SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Debbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanckes. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| The *Naushon* leaves | Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12½ and 3¼. |
| | Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. |
| | Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. |
| | Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. |

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Every day after her arrival till her departure. The steamboat OSSIO, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings', Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, (West 10th-st.)

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per steamer *Teutonia*, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

## MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., and many without the least exposure, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees a speedy cure for 25 cents. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present convenient office, No. 25 Chambers-st., No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to speedily and permanently cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives, and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work; called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., continues the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States. Clarendon-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, a infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 350 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens and property owners attend the public meeting, Monday, 7 o'clock P.M., Sept. 1, at Elm Park Hotel—92d-st. and Broadway. Important business will be presented. By order

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.

H. A. HEISER, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES SPREYER, Treasurer.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

MACHINE SHOP
AND FOUNDRY WORK WANTED.
Address
Box No. 220, Yorkville Post-office.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNning; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 27th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins, | CHINA, Capt. Anderson. |
| PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook. |
| ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Muir. |
| AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. |
| | AUSTRALASIAN, |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $150 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 85 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $125 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 70 |

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Norte.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

| RATES OF PASSAGE. | |
|---|---|
| First cabin | $85 |
| First cabin to London | 90 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 95 |
| Steerage | $35 |
| Steerage to London | 38 |
| Steerage to Paris | 43 |
| Steerage to Hamburg | 40 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15l. and 20l. Steerage from Liverpool, 8l. 8s. From Queenstown, 8l. 8s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeon are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the

## NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

**Everything Quiet There—Gen. Burnside's Forces Still in Possession.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The city is quiet, and everything remains as it was, in the possession of Gen. BURNSIDE's army.

There is no truth in any reports of its having been abandoned, or the Union troops falling back.

There are no indications of any considerable rebel force in that vicinity, or any prospect of any which could effect disaster to us.

Rumors of disasters to Gen. POPE created something of a panic there yesterday; but that has now passed away, and the alarm of the people is quieted, and they do not anticipate any disaster. It could not be captured, except by a large rebel force, or without the entire destruction of the place.

## OUR FREDERICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

TRANSFER OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—MUTILATION OF THE MONUMENT OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON—THE COLONIZATION SCHEME DISLIKED BY THE SLAVES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

A stranger finds many objects of interest even in this old and aristocratic town. Previous to the war, considerable activity began to be manifested, particularly in the manufacturing line. The water power of the Rappahannock at this place, and for two miles above it, is not excelled by the Merrimac itself, and Northern capital and enterprise may yet make here another Lowell or Manchester. Three or four cotton and woolen mills have been in operation even since the war began, and the large brick building in the outskirts of the town, which has been more recently used as a hospital, was a woolen mill employed exclusively in manufacturing clothing for the rebel army. All the others are likewise stopped. The patients now in this hospital—some 250—have just been sent across the river. Since the 12th of August, 450 have been received and discharged. It was in charge of Dr. DANIEL HOLMES, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, and was in every respect a most eligible and desirable location. Hereafter it must, for a time at least, be left in rebel hands. The deaths have been as follows: CHARLES KERNS, of Reading, Pa., Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment; a contraband, shot, as alleged, while attempting to run the guard; ISAAC GIBSON, of Seventy-ninth New-York, Company I; the latter died very suddenly, and within a few minutes of being brought in; and JEREMIAH H. BROWN, Co. E, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, June 26.

The nearest neighbor of this institution has been a most unpleasant one, in the person of a Mrs. OWENS, a termagant and brawler, who has made a practice of running out to her gate, when any Union soldiers happened to pass, and heaping upon them the vilest abuse. "Nigger thieves," "Abolitionists," "murderers," "cut-throats," and other mild epithets, are the common staple of her conversation. Her husband and two sons are in the rebel army.

In full view of her residence, to the eastward, stands the unfinished monument of the Mother of WASHINGTON. It is situated on a gentle hill-side, upon the old Kenmore estate. Near it is a brick inclosure, fifty by thirty feet, which contains the graves and tombstones of the GORDON family. One grave, near the iron gate by which you enter the inclosure, is without a head-stone, on which had just been placed handsful of fresh and beautiful flowers.

The monument that is intended to commemorate the resting-place of the mother of WASHINGTON, is a square marble structure, ten feet at the base, and some fifteen feet high. The second tier has square corner posts, the intermediate recesses being reserved and occupied by two capped and fluted columns five feet in height—the whole being finished by a neat border of panel-work. Near by, lies half buried in the earth, an obelisk of solid marble, sixteen feet in length, four feet at the base, and sixteen inches square at the top. This block of rough and unhewed marble was no doubt intended to surmount the square pedestal I have described. This beautiful work of art, the contribution of a nation's gratitude and affection has been defaced by showers of bullets which have been dashed against its sides, and all the projecting corners and sills of the work have been hammered off by bricks, the vandals climbing even to the top of the work in order to execute their evil purpose. This desecration of what ought to have been sacred in the affections of every true-hearted American, was committed by the rebel soldiery before they evacuated the town, five months ago. The object, no doubt, was to cast the odium of the infamous act upon the Union troops. This, I am informed, was the animating purpose of the scoundrels who mutilated the monument.

Yesterday, three prisoners were brought in by a small party of cavalry. They were captured some ten miles on the Richmond road. They were farmer-looking men, mounted on pot-bellied steeds, and each seemed at least fifty years of age, but their farmer coats concealed loaded six-barreled revolvers. On the holster of one of them was marked in ink "CAPTAIN CONWAY, C. L. Dragoons, Caroline County, Va." They were sent to Washington.

The streets of the town contain many stores which have been closed since the rebels left, and the town is as tame and dull as a rainy Sunday. The citizens have gone into the rebel army, and those who remain, male and female, I would commend to President LINCOLN as *hopeful* subjects for conversion to the Union cause. It is my solemn conviction that any one of the most amiable of them would pay a heavy premium for the privilege of shooting him or any other Union man.

The colored people dislike the colonization scheme, and many of them say they would prefer to take their chances of freedom on the soil, either from the President of the United States, *or, what they now consider probable*, from the Jeff. Davis Government, to being deported to some strange land. They would, multitudes of them, prefer to remain in servitude to leaving the homes and graves of their fathers. They have, however, a great horror of being gobbled up by Stonewall JACKSON, and sent to the South; and I predict that there will be a grand skedaddle of them from this town if the Union troops are withdrawn. E. S.

## NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

**Rebel Reports—The Richmond Congress—Breckinridge at Jackson, &c.**

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat*:

"The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d admits the capture of the steamer *Fair Play*.

A skirmish had occurred at Helana Island on the 27th, in which the rebels claim to have taken 36 prisoners.

In the Richmond 'Congress' YANCEY has introduced a bill justifying the use of arms by any one in the South against the invaders, and if taken, and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, JEFF. must retaliate.

Kansas is claimed as in the 'Confederacy.'

PRICE is said to have joined BRAGG at Chattanooga.

BRECKINRIDGE is at Jackson, Miss. Last night guerrillas, 100 strong, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and literally sacked the neighborhood. Much of this was done within sight of the gunboat that lies in sight of the city.

## IMPORTANT FROM NEWBERN.

**Another Expedition to Hamilton—Rebel Batteries to be Destroyed, &c.**

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, arrived last evening from Newbern, Aug. 22, and Hatteras Inlet, 26th. She brings intelligence of an expedition, consisting of five gunboats and a number of the marine artillery, having left Newbern on the 22d inst., for Hamilton, N. C., to destroy some land batteries that the rebels have been erecting at that place.

The health of the squadron and troops at Newbern was good.

The *Albany* brings a mail and the following passengers: H. DONNEL, J. F. Engle, Capt. F. Field, of steamer *Alston*; J. Roach, E. Edwards, S. W. Hildreth, J. WILLIAMS, B. Barnes, R. Mills, S. H. Knouse, J. KAUFMANN, S. F. Allen.

## THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

**The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers.**

The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, reached this City on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock.

They were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where comfortable provision was made for them, and where at all hours of the day they might be seen fast asleep, giving utterance to snorings of unmistakable vigor.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, SIMEON SAMMONS; Lieutenant-Colonel, George S. Batcheller; Major, Patrick H. Cowen; Adjutant, Thomas B. Horton; Quartermaster, Martin McMartin; Surgeon, D. R. D. Sutton; Chaplain, Rev. Sylvester S. Clements.

*Captains*—Company A, Garret Vandeveer—Lieutenant W. Ferguson, Commanding; B, John F. Kneeskern; C, William H. McKettrick; D, L. D. Lingenfelder; E, W. H. Shaw; F, W. French; G, Lieut. Savage, Commanding; H, S. P. Smith; I, E. L. Walrath—Lieut. D. Kettle, Commanding; K, William Smith.

Some of the men received "leaves" and amused themselves by visiting the Museum and Trinity Church, and strolling up Broadway.

A great crowd followed them and greeted them with cheers, as at 4 o'clock they took their departure.

A great majority of the volunteers are farmers. They were enlisted in the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, and compose one of the hardiest and best regiments organized in this State. They are as a class well educated. At least twelve of the privates are graduates of colleges, and men of high social positions.

Some families contributed nearly all their male representatives to the ranks. A notable instance occurred in the first company, Lieut. FERGUSON commanding. Six brothers named LANEGER enlisted together. Three brothers-in-law of the LANEGERS are in the same company. All of them were in good pecuniary circumstances, and expect to do their share, as a family, to save the country. Many property owners are in the ranks.

The officers of this regiment are superior men. Col. SAMMONS is a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County, of extended business relations, and the son of THOMAS SAMMONS, of Revolutionary memory, who served in the war, and afterward, for many years, in Congress. Col. SAMMONS was once Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Militia Regiment. Lieut.-Col. BATCHELLER is a prominent lawyer of Ballston Spa, a son-in-law of Hon. JAMES M. COOK, and a graduate of Harvard College. He is an excellent drill officer. In 1859 he represented the Saratoga District in the Legislature. Maj. COWEN is a son of Judge COWEN, an eminent lawyer and jurist, the author of *Cowen's Treatise*. Adj. HORTON was formerly editor of the Montgomery County *Republican*, and an ex-member of Congress. Ex-Col. WALRATH, formerly of the Twelfth New-York Volunteer Regiment, is a Captain in this regiment.

**The Sixteenth Connecticut.**

One thousand and thirty men, composing the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Col. FRANK BEACH, arrived in a Hartford steamer at this port yesterday morning. It was at once, and without delay, transferred to the ferry-boat *Kill-von-Kull* and taken to the depôt of the New-Jersey Central Railway. Ample refreshments were there provided by Col. ALMY, of which the men partook heartily before leaving for Elizabethport.

A majority of the volunteers were enlisted in Hartford, though considerable numbers came from the country, and are agriculturists. As a body they are hardy and intelligent, and many left profitable employments for places in the ranks. There are men of much property among the privates. They have enlisted for the war, have arranged their affairs, and do not intend to return until they have seen the end of the rebellion.

The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, FRANK BEACH; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank W. Cheney; Major, John H. Burnham; Quartermaster, Gurdon Robins; Surgeon, Dr. Abner S. Warner; Chaplain, Rev. Peter V. Finch.

*Captains.*—Company A, (Hartford,) Capt. Henry L. Pasco; Company B, (Hartford,) Edward H. Mix; Company C, (Hartford,) E. E. Rankin; Company D, (Suffield,) Samuel Brown; Company E, (Collinsville,) Charles Babcock; Company F, (Hartford,) H. W. Seaver; Company G, (Hartford,) Nathaniel Hayden; Company H, (Manchester,) F. M. Barber; Company I, (Stafford,) J. L. Drake; Company K, (Bristol,) N. S. Manross.

**The One Hundred and Sixth.**

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. JUDD, reached New-York yesterday morning. They were brought down in the steamer *McDonald* and two large barges. The ranks are full of good men, all enlisted in St. Lawrence County, as were four other regiments.

The men were supplied with arms in this City, and sent on to Washington, *viâ* the New-Jersey Central Railway, in the afternoon.

**The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.**

This regiment, which left Troy last night, reached this City, under command of Col. WILLARD, early this morning by rail. They will be sent on to Washington at once.

**Other Regiments.**

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment left Albany last night by the steamer *New World*, and is expected here to-day.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second is to leave Syracuse to-night, and will be due here either to-night or to-morrow morning.

**The Thirteenth New-Jersey.**

This regiment, which has been encamped during the past month on the outskirts of the City of Newark, N. J., received orders to leave for Washington Saturday afternoon. The men are armed with Enfield rifles, equipped in the regulation uniform, and number one thousand and fifty men. They are under the command of Col. E. A. CARMAN.

**The Fifteenth New-Jersey.**

The Fifteenth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, left for Washington at noon Saturday. The regiment is nine hundred and forty strong, and is armed with Enfield rifles. It is one of the best ever raised in the State. Several thousand persons were present to cheer them on their way.

**Return of the Thirty-Seventh.**

The Thirty-Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. returned from the seat of war yesterday afternoon. It reached Pier No. 1 at about 5½ o'clock, where the exempt members, the reserve corps, and other friends of the regiment, with DODWORTH's band, had assembled to meet them.

Their march up Broadway disclosed the tramp of veterans, and every man looked proud and happy, as do men when in the performance of honorable duty. We understand that the first business of the Regiment will be to reorganize, enlist and push out again for the war. Their homeward march was attended by thousands of people, who cheered and hurrahed at every step.

**The New-York Fourteenth.**

The Fourteenth Regiment is being largely reinforced. A few days since 25 men started for Virginia, and yesterday morning 31 marched from the City Armory for the seat of war. Hon. M. F. ODELL addressed them when leaving their late headquarters in a strain of patriotic fervor, which no one but a patriot and ardent lover of his country could do. The men cheered rapturously, and then marched off down Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and proceeded on their way to the seat of war. They were a noble looking set of men, and will do good service to their country.

**The Eighth Regiment.**

A meeting of the exempt members and friends of the Eighth Regiment was held at the Armory, over Centre Market, on Friday evening, to make suitable arrangements to give them a hearty welcome on their return from the seat of war. Nothing definite being known as to what time the regiment would arrive in the City, the meeting adjourned to meet again to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Armory, when all the exmembers and friends of the "Old Eighth" are expected to assemble. Their term of service expired on Friday. They have been stationed for the past two months at Yorktown, Va. It is barely possible that it may arrive to-day.

### MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

THE DRAFT.

The War Department has not authorized the postponement of the draft in any of the States. A circular letter has been sent from that Department to all the Governors, saying that in the present exigencies of the Government no revocation or modification of the order already issued could be made. Why the draft will not take place on the 3d of September, as announced, is because the enrollment cannot be concluded by that time. Several weeks will probably be required to complete it in this State. There is so much the longer time to fill up the State quota voluntarily.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate-General LIEBER and his aids are working like beavers, but they cannot achieve impossibilities, and the gigantic task of correctly enrolling all the able-bodied residents of this City and Brooklyn, will occupy a good many days to come yet. The thing is being done upon a capital system though, and will not be delayed a moment longer than is absolutely necessary to insure even-handed justice to all who may be liable or exempt.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

There was a greater rush than ever at the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, yesterday. Hundreds of recruits were inspected by the courteous Dr. MOTT and his assistants, and sworn in by Capt. LARNED and Lieut. KENASTON. This week there will not, in all probability, be so much to do. The stoppage of the bounties cannot but cause a falling off in the number of recruits.

THE LAST BOUNTY DAY.

All bounties—State and United States—stopped yesterday. There was, in consequence of a knowledge of that fact, a considerable increase in the number of volunteers for the day, and a rush of business at all the military departments. A number of certificates of men who will swear in to-morrow were filed at the mustering office, and these will obtain their bounties. Capt. CARR, the disbursing officer, has kept his accounts so straight that he will be able to balance his books in a day or two.

FILLING UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

A very large number of men have been enlisted in the City for regiments in the field; enough, perhaps, for a few of them, to nearly fill up the ranks which battle and disease have thinned; but a great many who have tried to recruit have done very badly, not obtaining, in some instances, half a dozen men in a week. The main reason for this has been that volunteers have generally preferred joining the Senatorial District and other new regiments, in which they fancied they would have a better chance of promotion. Several of these regiments have received their full complement and can be sent off within a week, 900 or 1,000 strong. They will, no doubt, do good service, and, in one way, make up the gap which a year of campaigning has made in the armies of the nation; but it is material for reinforcing the old regiments that is most wanted—that is, indeed, indispensable. This must be obtained, somehow. If by direct volunteering so much the more desirable. If not that way, though, there must be a draft for the purpose, or incomplete new regiments must be used for consolidation with the veterans. The day of bounties is past. As previously stated, most of the best new regiments are full. All the volunteering that takes place between now and the commencement of the draft should go to the benefit of the old regiments.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE DRAFT.

The deputation of firemen which lately waited on the authorities at Albany, to press the claim of the firemen to exemption from the draft if they will undertake to furnish their quota voluntarily, did not argue the case entirely in vain. It is certain the department can furnish more willing men than the draft would legitimately take, and every one would wish that its members might be permitted to comply with the requisition of the country in their own way. They have already supplied more than their share to the armies that have done the hardest of the fighting. On the subject of letting them supply their quota under the draft by volunteering, Chief Engineer DECKER has received the following letter:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1862.

*John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department:*

SIR: I am directed by his Excellency, Gov. MORGAN, to inform you that the claims of the New-York firemen to exemption from a draft will receive a careful consideration, and that such a disposition of the application will be made as will, it is hoped, be satisfactory to the Department, whilst at the same time it shall not militate against the general principle, that when our institutions and Government are threatened it is the duty of all classes to contribute to some extent to their support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

Each company of the Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia Regiment is bringing in its arms and equipments to the Armory previous to reorganizing for the war. Nearly every officer and man in the regiment will volunteer to form the nucleus of Gen. CORCORAN'S new Irish Legion. By the way, Capt. MCIVOR, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run and shared the brave CORCORAN'S imprisonment, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Senatorial District Regiment.

THE METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

All the regiments of the Metropolitan Brigade are filling up very rapidly. The First is completely organized, and only wants a few more men. The following is a list of its officers:

Colonel, TURNBULL; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nott; Major, Day; Adjutant, Bradley; Quartermaster, Raymond; Chaplain, Williams, (Episcopal,) Co. A—Captain, Wheaton; First Lieutenant, Tileston; Second Lieutenant, Rogers. Co. B—Captain, Tate; First Lieutenant, Lyon; Second Lieutenant, Abbott. Co. C—Captain, Stearns; First Lieutenant, Falls; Second Lieutenant, Pinckney. Co. D—Captain, Brandiss; First Lieutenant, Benjamin; Second Lieutenant, Ellis. Co. E—Captain, Howell; First Lieutenant, Bergen; Second Lieutenant, Corsa. Co. F—Captain, White; First Lieutenant, Timolet; Second Lieutenant, Griswold. Co. G—Captain, Jackson; First Lieutenant, Cootes; Second Lieutenant, Murray.

The Second Regiment is also in a very forward state. The names of its field officers have been previously published. Annexed are those of the field:—Colonel MORRIS, Lieutenant-Colonel HOPKINS, Adjutant COPELAND, Quartermaster BREVOORT, Surgeon WATTS.

The officers of the Third Regiment are not yet designated, but recruiting for the ranks goes briskly on, Mr. HASBROUCK acting as officer *pro tem.* for that purpose. The Fourth is to be commanded by Capt. MORTON—now Colonel, of course—of the Brooklyn police. The Fifth and Sixth are to be started this week. The Metropolitan Brigade has proved a far greater success than its most sanguine friends anticipated. It is a fine organization, and will give a good account of itself.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M. now in the City, will please meet at the Armory, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 31st inst., to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment, now on its way from Washington.

G. W. ROSEVELT, Quartermaster.

THE STANTON LEGION.

There will be a dress parade of this new regiment now numbering 700 men, under the command of Col. ALLEN, at their camp, New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Distinguished visitors are expected to be present. Hourly trains will run from Vanderbilt's Landing to the camp. Whitworth's Regimental Band will be in attendance during the day.

### WAR MEETING AT BUFFALO.

SERENADE TO HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 30—P. M.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, by invitation of some of our citizens, addressed a large and enthusiastic war meeting here last night. His speech was warmly applauded throughout.

Mr. MAYNARD was afterwards serenaded at his hotel by the Continental Singing Society, and responded in a brief and eloquent speech.

### ELMIRA ABOVE THE MARK.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Second Regiment from this district, under the late call, Col. SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, is already full, and there are seven or eight additional companies in the barracks for the Third Regiment, five of which are full.

The town of Elmira has furnished an excess of 136 over her quota of the call for 600,000 men.

### TROUBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE ENROLLMENT IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENN., RESISTED—THE UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHALS DRIVEN AWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

United States Marshal MILWARD has asked Gov. CURTIN to aid him in taking the enrollment for the draft in the North and South Gap Townships of Schuylkill County, the United States Deputy Marshals having charge of the enrollment in this region having been driven away by violence. The trouble is in the same locality where the miners recently had a difficulty with the coal operators.

### THE FIFTEENTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Aug. 29.

The Fifteenth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, left for Washington at noon to-day. The regiment is nine hundred and forty strong, and is armed with Enfield rifles. It is one of the best ever raised in the State. Several thousand persons were present to cheer them on their way. The regiment is in the highest spirits.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Aug. 29.

The Fifteenth Regiment, for the last call of 300,000 men, Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, left Flemington to-day, and passed through this city for the seat of war.

Recruits for the nine months' service are coming in rapidly. Two hundred arrived to-day from Hudson County.

### TRYING TO ESCAPE THE DRAFT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

A person dressed in female apparel, and who left this city on this forenoon's train for Niagara Falls, was observed to act in an uneasy manner, and on examination it was discovered that the person was a man in women's clothes, and was making for Canada to escape the draft. He was put under arrest at Lockport. His name is TALLMAN, from Tallmansville, Penn., and he was formerly a Postmaster under BUCHANAN.

### OLD RYE THE BANNER TOWN OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The town of Rye has sent two hundred and twenty-two men previously to the 2d day of July, and now has a company of seventy men enlisted, besides a great many who have entered Duryee's Zouaves and other regiments, since that date. If her quota was counted according to the orders of the Secretary of War, her quota on both calls would be fully responded to and over—but owing to some defect in the enrollment of men previously to the 2d July, incident, undoubtedly, to the heavy pressure on the department at Albany, she may, perhaps, lose the advantages she has been making so many sacrifices to acquire.

Determined, however, to avoid the stigma of a draft, after the liberality of her citizens, all the inhabitants of the town who are tax-payers, excepting some half dozen, have agreed to tax themselves twenty thousand dollars to pay a town bounty of one hundred dollars in addition to the State bounty of fifty and the United States bounty of one hundred dollars, making in all two hundred and fifty dollars, besides a large fund to provide liberally to the families of indigent volunteers. This is exclusive of, and in addition to, the sum of $7,394 previously appropriated by the town. Can any town in the State show a better record than this old Democratic town?

The Committee of Fifteen for war purposes in the town of Rye deserve great credit for their patriotism and energy, and are determined Rye will do without compulsion her share in the fight for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

### THE TWELFTH MILITIA.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you be kind enough to state that the Twelfth National Guard, State of New-York, Col. WARD, made an offer of their services some days since, and a dispatch from Assistant Adj.-Gen. TOWNSEND to Col. WARD, in reply to the tender, stated that their services were accepted, with the thanks of the War Department? HILTON.

## LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

**New-Ulm Again Attacked—Most of the Town Burned up—Murders Near St. Peter—More Murders Near Meeker County—No News from Fort Ridgeley—The Chippewas Said to be in League.**

*From the St. Paul Times, Aug. 24.*

There is no later news from Fort Ridgeley than what was published Sunday morning. Col. SIBLEY has not yet collected force enough to risk marching to their relief, and the post is completely cut off from all communication. The last heard from it was the dispatch from Lieut. SHEEHAN on Thursday last.

From dispatches received at the Adjutant-General's office, from Col. SIBLEY, dated at St. Peter on Sunday last, we learn that he arrived there, with the three companies under his command, on Friday night. He has since been actively engaged in affording such aid to the beleagured villages as his limited means would permit.

Major FOWLER, with a command of fifty mounted men, left for a reconnoissance on the Fort Ridgeley road Saturday morning, and returned about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, bringing with him the bodies of an old man and two women, who were killed within two miles of St. Peter. Major FOWLER reports that the destruction of property by fire along the route for miles on both sides of the road in the direction of the Agency, was beyond calculation, showing that small bodies of the enemy, supported by heavy forces in their flank and rear, were engaged in carrying out the same systematic plan of murder and devastation which has marked the brief progress of hostilities hitherto.

The mounted force under Major CULLEN reached Henderson late Saturday evening, and the infantry under Col. CROOKS were supposed to have reached the same point at a later hour.

New-Ulm was attacked Saturday, and the fight continued till late in the evening, and great apprehensions were entertained that the force of Judge FLANDRAU has been cut off. The reinforcement sent by Col. SIBLEY of 120 men, on Saturday, failed to reach him in season, owing to the ferry communication having been destroyed by the enemy. Judge FLANDRAU had sent out 70 of his most efficient men on a reconnoitering expedition on this side of the river, who were thus prevented from returning to aid in the defense of New-Ulm.

JACK FRAZER, an old Indian scout, escaped from Fort Ridgeley, on Wednesday night. He reports that the garrison is well supplied, and able to hold out; the only fear is, that the enemy may attempt to fire the roof of the stone building. All the houses and stables outside have been destroyed by the savages, which they accomplished at a sacrifice of some four or five of their number, killed or wounded. FRAZER was to leave St. Peter on Sunday afternoon, and would endeavor to reach the Fort in the night, with dispatches for Maj. GALBRAITH, assuring him of the advance to his relief at the earliest moment practicable.

Col. SIBLEY asks that the Seventh Regiment, or companies to the number of a full regiment, be at once sent forward, fully armed and equipped. They will all be wanted and more, before the rising is subdued. He trusts that not a single man will be permitted to leave the State until the war is so far ended as to render a smaller force necessary. We have probably 4,000 or 5,000 warriors to meet sooner or later, and as it is a life and death struggle on their part, we may as well face the facts at once, as the season in which military operations can be conducted on the plains is very brief, and should be improved to the uttermost.

A later dispatch says that New-Ulm, up to 9 o'clock Saturday evening, was mostly burned by the savages, but the occupied portion was safe, and the probability is that the garrison would be able to hold out until relief could reach them.

MORE MURDERS NEAR MEEKER COUNTY.

L. A. EVANS, Esq., Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor on Sunday last, that a committee of the most reliable citizens of that place, who had been appointed to visit the scene of the recently reported murders, and ascertain facts, had just returned. They went as far as Paynesville, where they found some two hundred persons, from that place and Norwegian Lake; had seen and conversed with persons there that had made their escape from the Indians, who had witnessed the massacre of their friends and relations. The names of those murdered are Louis LINBURG, ANDREW LINBURG, AUGUST LINBURG, A. B. BROBECK, and their children, DANIEL BROBECK, wife and two children, and JOHN EVERSON. They were killed on Wednesday, the 20th, at Norway Lake. The family of Mr. FOOTE and others were murdered at Green Lake.

Mrs. LENA LINBURG, who had escaped to Paynesville from Norwegian Lake, stated on oath that she was attending a meeting held by Rev. ANDREW JACKSON, on Wednesday last, and while there, ANDREW and PETER BROBECK came to them and said some 20 Indians were at their houses, about two miles off, when six of LINBURG's family and four of the BROBECKS started for home, and while going saw two Indians shoot Mrs. BROBECK and daughter; that Mr. LINBURG told her that their son was shot by them and that he did not know what had become of the rest of the boys; that she hid herself in the grass and thus made her escape.

LEWIS EVERSON writes from Paynesville, in Stearns County, that he saw the bodies of CHRISTINE BROBECK and daughter lying in the road; that the Indians had taken forty head of cattle and six wagons, and that they were loading them down with the goods stripped from the houses.

A meeting was held at Paynesville, on the 22d, at which they united in a petition to the Governor to have a military company immediately sent there to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Stearns, Meeker and Monongalia Counties, for the following reasons; 1. More than seventy persons are now with us who have been driven from their homes by Indians, leaving their crops but partially harvested. 2. Five persons, Mr. JONES and family, of Acton, seventeen miles south of this place, have been killed by Indians. 3. Eight persons near Norway Lake have been murdered, and others wounded, and some still missing. 4. Indians have been seen in our midst within the past ten days. 5. We have reason to believe that those who have committed these depredations were Sioux, but being on the line between them and the Chippewas, we fear from both nations. 6. Many of our citizens have volunteered and gone, leaving but few able-bodied men in our midst, with many women and children without means of protection. 7. We make the foregoing statements after sending out scouting parties in different directions, and ascertaining the truth of them.

The foregoing is signed by forty-one citizens.

CHIPPEWAS TO TAKE A HAND IN.

T. C. MCCLURE, Esq., of St. Cloud, writes the Governor that Mr. GARDNER, from Leech Lake, had just arrived, where he had been imprisoned by the Chippewas. The Indians released him, as he states, because he was a good friend of theirs, and conducted him to Gull Lake. They told him that they were no longer at enmity with the Sioux, but that they had combined and would fight the whites. They had sent messages to the Red Lake Indians to join them at once. Mr. GARDNER has been a teacher at Leech Lake, and those who have known him say his statements can be relied on.

LIST OF THE MURDERED IN BROWN COUNTY.

We are indebted to a slip from the Mankato *Record* for the following list of the killed in Brown County, at New-Ulm and vicinity, as far as heard from, up to last Thursday evening:

*Leavenworth*—John Bleum, two Misses Bleum, Master Bleum, Mrs. Harrington, Master Harrington, Joe Emrich, Wm. Carroll, Henshaw, May and family—two dead, others wounded.

*Milford*—Mrs. Mesmer, Miss and Master Henle, Mr. Shilling, Mr. Keck, Mr. and Mrs. Pelsel, Mr. Keiner, wife and child; Mr. Haag, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, Massapast family—four; Mr. Tuttle and four children; Mr. Teller, Mr. Fink, wife and son; Mr. B. Bresler, Mr. Stoeker, Mr. Messmer, John Thompson, three Olesons.

*New Ulm*—John Schneider, E. Deitrich, Julius Fensake, Mr. Reimann, Miss Pauli, boy Bœulme, Master Bœulme, Master Fetile, one man, one woman, Casper Hermann.

*Sigel Town*—A. Loomis, J. Loomis, Dewit Lemon, Wm. Tuttle, M. Loomis.

*Cottonwood*—Charles Lane.

EXCITEMENT ON THE ST. CROIX.

A gentleman from Hudson, Wis., informs us that they have got up an Indian disturbance or an Indian scare on the western borders of that State. The people along the river, on the St. Croix, are coming into the towns in the wildest terror in consequence of reports regarding the Chippewas up in the woods of Wisconsin. The *H. S. Allen* brought down a load of women and children from Osceola on Saturday, and the people of Hudson have united in sending a petition to the Governor of Wisconsin for arms, &c., for the protection of the border. The excitement has since extended to Sunrise, above Taylor's Falls. Several Indians had been seen in the neighborhood who were acting very strangely and very impudently, and the women and children were fleeing in consternation. Even so near St. Paul as Rice Lake and Little Canada, the settlers were skedaddling and coming to town, with the wildest of stories about the doings of the Chippewas; but as we could learn of no outrage they had committed, we think the people were far more scared than hurt.

EXAGGERATED RUMORS AND REPORTS.

The whole number of Indians in this State—men, women and children—is 14,000, of which about 5,000 are Chippewas, 2,500 are Winnebagoes, and 7,200 are Sioux. The latter only are concerned in the recent risings. The whole number of warriors—that is, of adult able-bodied males—which the Sioux Indians of Western Minnesota can raise, is certainly not more than 800. Supposing them to be reinforced by the Missouri Sioux, Yanktonnais and Cutheads, the whole number of warriors which they can raise this side of the Missouri is not over 800 more. So that there cannot be more than 1,600 actually in arms. If the Sioux, Chippewa and Winnebago nations should unite in an attack upon our settlements they could not, together, raise a force of more than 3,000. But any concert between these tribes is improbable; and if such a concert were attempted they could not, in any event, put into the combination a force of more than 3,000 warriors.

From this it will be seen that the real danger from the Indians does not arise from their numbers, but from their subtle and skulking mode of warfare. But we have thousands of men in the State, old hunters and trappers, who are more than a match for them in all the arts of Indian warfare. Our citizens may rest assured that the irregular forces now in the field are ample for the present emergency while the preparations which are being made for a permanent organization of our frontier defenses are more than sufficient to provide for all the contingencies of the future. We are especially happy to announce, in this connection, that Gen. HALLECK, in response to Gov. RAMSEY's request, has ordered the Third Minnesota Regiment to report here immediately.

This well-disciplined force will be a great addition to our means of military defense.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 29.

A dispatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, says that four or five hundred Yankton and Sioux attacked the Pawnee villages on their reservation on the 27th, killing twelve or fourteen squaws and children, and wounding several. The whites, who are in the neighborhood, show no alarm, as the Sioux had not molested them yet. Later reports from Iowa, lead to the belief that the former report of Indian troubles is exaggerated. There is no confirmation of the statement that Springfield is burned. Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport for the defence of the northern counties in case of need.

**News From San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 29—5:30 P. M.

Sailed this morning, ship *Star*, for Hong Kong.

The market is quiet. The jobbing trade is fair from first hand. Sales of 8,500,000 lbs. Crystalized Sugar, at 14½c. Eastern Lard, 14c. Butter, 27½c. Groceries generally unchanged. There is little disposition to speculate in merchandise.

Many extensive investments have been made in mining stocks, some of them realizing for issues in a few days, causing considerable inflation on the market in such operations, which continue to receive an impetus from the handsome dividends declared by the principal Washoe mining associations.

A train of wagons recently arrived from Carson Valley and Salt Lake, bringing 50,000 pounds of flour, and 73,000 pounds of butter, for a market. This is the first competition California has met for supplying the miners on the Eastern Slope.

### The Governorship of New-Jersey.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED BY MARCUS L. WARD, ESQ.

*From the Newark Advertiser of last evening.*

It will be perceived by the following correspondence that Mr. WARD accepts the nomination of Governor, tendered to him by the Republican Union Convention, which met at Trenton on the 21st inst.

AUG. 28, 1862.

*Hon. Marcus L. Ward:*

DEAR SIR: It is our pleasant office to inform you of your nomination by the Republican Union Convention, held at Trenton on the 21st inst., as the candidate of the friends of the National Administration and all others in New-Jersey who desire the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, for the office of Governor for the term next ensuing.

The Convention which thus designated you to the people as a conspicuous representative of the loyal sentiment of the State was characterized preëminently by the feeling that in this crisis of our life as a nation, the country is far above and beyond mere party; and its resolutions adopted in that spirit constitute, as it seems to us, a platform upon which all loyal men can unhesitatingly take a stand.

Hoping, Sir, you will be able to accept the nomination as tendered, we remain yours, very sincerely,

EDWARD A. REEDER, N. W. VOORHEES,
WM. S. SHARP, AMZI DODD,
R. H. SHREVE, Committee, &c.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 28th instant, announcing my nomination to the office of Governor of this State by the Republican Union Convention, held at Trenton on the 21st inst.

Diffident as I am of my qualifications for the office, I feel that at a time like the present, no citizen has a right to decline any responsibility which is within the scope of his utmost abilities; and I feel assured that in the important duties which will devolve upon the Executive, the loyal hearts of the people of New-Jersey will give him their earnest encouragement and cooperation.

The national life is passing through its most trying period. Every energy must be put forth, not only with unflinching earnestness, but with as much prudence and husbanding of resources as may be compatible with the necessities of each hour.

A heroic people, engaged in a great cause, on which their national existence is depending, must be endued with perseverance as well as energy—a perseverance not to be allayed or weakened by spasmodic efforts or reckless expenditure. We have before us a public duty of the greatest magnitude, on the performance of which depend the gravest consequences that can affect a people. We must not flinch from performing it faithfully and well. The Federal Union must be preserved; the authority of the Constitution must be vindicated; the Government must be sustained. This is the one sentiment that should pervade every heart; and it seems to me that no other declaration of principles is in place at this time. We must ignore party lines and party issues, until it